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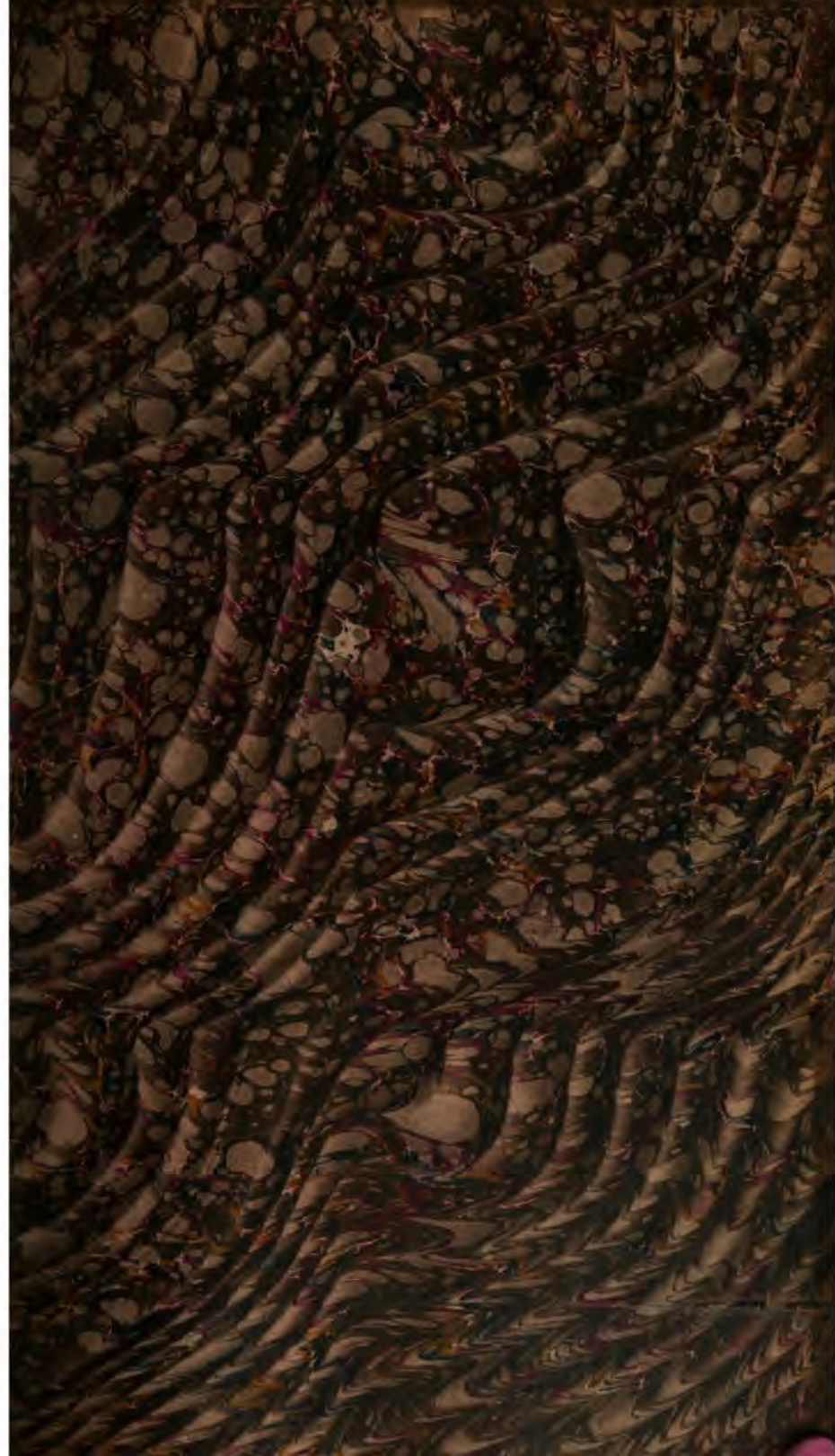
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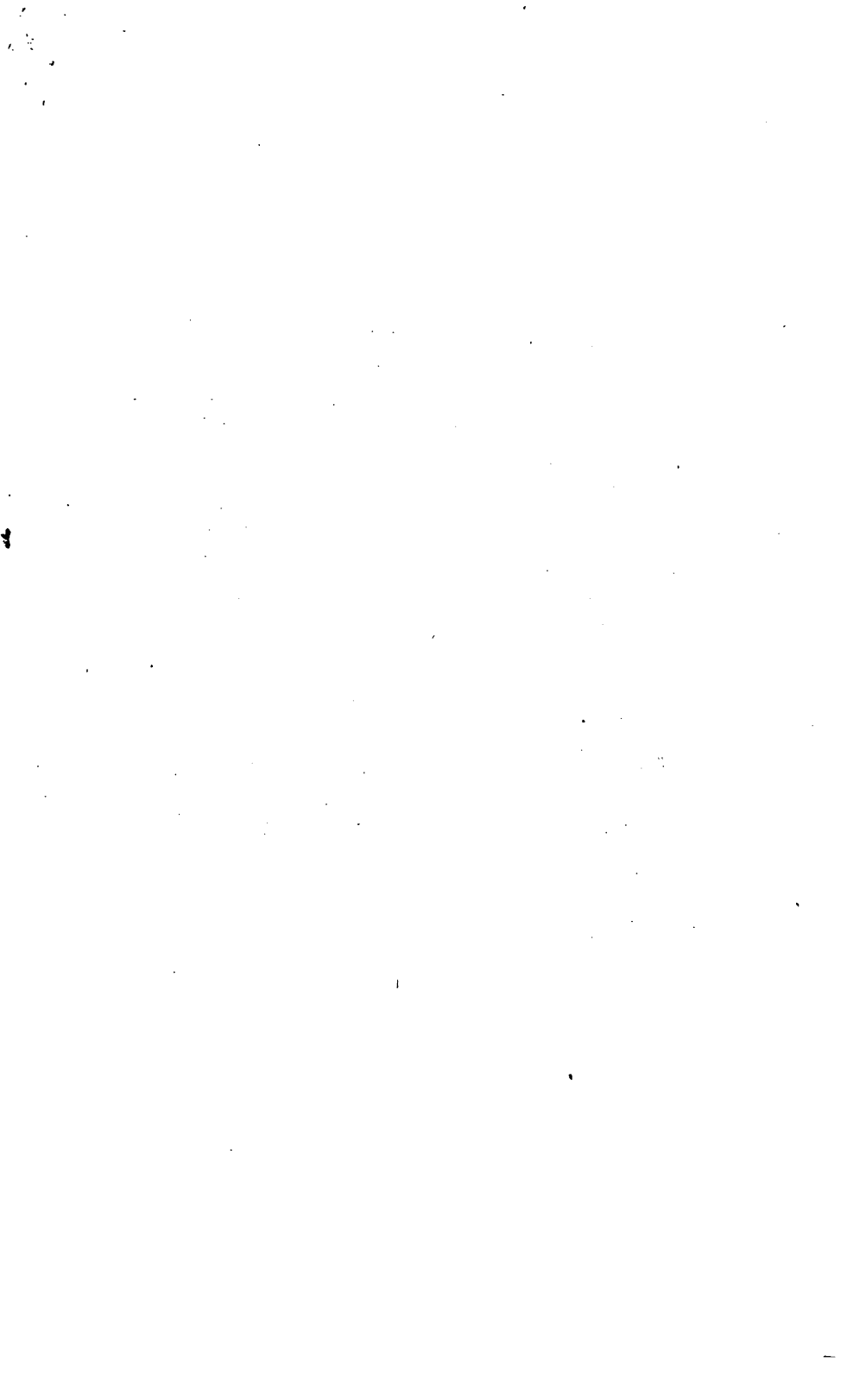
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EDWARD VI.

*From an Original Painting by Holbein, in the Court Room of Christ's Hospital.*

Engraved by J. Jenkins.

THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,  
FROM ITS FOUNDATION BY  
**King Edward the Sixth.**

TO WHICH ARE ADDED  
MEMOIRS OF EMINENT MEN EDUCATED THERE ;  
AND  
**A List of the Governors.**



Arms: Argent, a cross Gules, in the dexter chief a dagger of the second, *City of London* ;  
on a chief Azure, between two fleurs de lis Or, a rose Argent.

---

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TO JOHN NICHOLS, ESQ. F. S. A.

To whom can I with more propriety dedicate the following pages than to you, Sir, the first cause of their publication? To your fostering care I was indebted for my admission into the Royal and Antient Foundation here treated of; by you I was afterwards placed in a situation that has enabled me to arrange the information I have obtained; and from the rich stores of your library I have derived material assistance in the course of the work. Deign, then, worthy Sir, to accept this sincere token of respect and gratitude from one who, apprehensive that were he to say more it might assume the appearance of flattery, begs to subscribe himself,

Your greatly obliged

and obedient servant,

JOHN ILIFF WILSON.



## P R E F A C E.

---

IN consequence of the flattering reception which my "Brief History of Christ's Hospital" experienced, although a mere epitome of that excellent institution, I was induced, at the request of some friends of my own standing in the school, to undertake a more extended History of the Hospital. Though I have not the vanity to imagine that I can offer much original information, yet I may, possibly, by collecting the scattered notices of the Hospital, succeed in compiling a work that may deserve a corner in the libraries of those interested in the subject.

The account of the foundation of the Hospital is taken from Stow's Survey of London, and printed *verbatim*, for the reason there stated; the rest of the historical part is furnished by the other London historians (principally Mr. Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum"), corrected by the evidence taken before the Committee on Public Education, and enlarged by the local information of a five years' residence.

The idea of giving biographical notices of the eminent men who were educated there originated with a gentleman whose attachment to the Hospital affords him peculiar delight when dwelling on the early scenes of his boyhood. Reading casually the memoir of one of our eminent men, he lamented that these notices were not collected, and formed into a volume, for the occasional indulgence of those whose feelings were congenial with his own. I believed, and that sincerely, that the far greater number of those educated there possessed the same sentiments, and I was therefore induced to adopt this plan in the present edition. My object has been to notice, as far as information could be obtained, all those who may be considered public characters.

The biographical list, I regret to state, notwithstanding the assistance received from literary friends, is but confined, and forms only a small portion of the eminent men who received their education in that extensively useful foundation. After diligently searching the standard biographical works for notices of eminent men of past ages (in which about two thirds of them have no place of education mentioned), I may be allowed to notice the difficulty of obtaining information respecting those of the present day. Except in a few instances where notices of the individuals had previously, through accidental cir-

cumstances, been before the publick, I have not been able to obtain much information. Even in these cases, where I have submitted what had been before printed to their correction as to matters of fact, the extreme delicacy and reluctance that has been shewn in interfering with what concerned themselves has in some degree been the means of depriving the publick of some valuable information. In answer to one of my enquiries, I received a very complimentary letter, in which was the following passage : “ Notices of this kind are generally supposed to originate with the object of them ; and as presumed proofs (however falsely) of vanity and forwardness, they often, I believe, do injury where they are intended to confer a benefit.” Thus the publick must frequently remain in error merely because a gentleman cannot be induced to correct a memoir of himself as to matters of fact, without exposing himself to the charge of writing his own life. Every thing has, however, been conducted in so complimentary a manner towards myself that I have no reason to complain if the publick is satisfied.

If the above will not suffice as an apology for the scantiness of my biographical notices, I shall take the liberty of extracting an observation of my friend Mr. Dyer, in his account of the eminent men belonging to the University of Cambridge, that “ to attempt what is impossible to

execute is madness ; and to profess that wherein both our consciences and our reader's must have borne testimony against the falsehood, would be something worse. In the [succeeding] history, then, there was no aim at a complete account of all our learned men ; and to acknowledge it to be defective, where it does not profess to be perfect, will be no derogation of it."

It will probably be said that the records of the Hospital were the authorities I should have consulted for the necessary information ; but I must here state that I have had the misfortune of undertaking the work at a period when the various duties of the gentlemen connected with the establishment entirely precluded any of them from affording me the least assistance. If the publick should hereafter require an improved edition of the work, these gentlemen, or their sucesors, may have more leisure to permit the books of the Hospital to afford information towards the prosecution of the subject ; and in aid of a publication, the object of which is to represent the establishment, and all connected with it, in a point of view that could have no other tendency than to its honour.

If, however, I have been unsuccessful within the walls, the contrary has been the case without, my applications having received the most flattering attention.



From Mr. Dyer I have gained many valuable hints, and his very interesting "History of the Colleges and Halls of Cambridge" likewise supplied the names of several eminent characters who were of Christ's Hospital previous to joining that University.

I feel myself greatly indebted to Mr. Leigh Hunt, whose attachment to the Hospital (and I might almost say every thing connected with it) is evident throughout his writings. His kind assistance was offered in the most obliging manner as soon as he understood the work was in preparation.

To my late Governor and present Patron, John Nichols, esq. I am indebted for the free use of the rich stores in his valuable library, which furnished every authority that I had occasion to consult. The ready access here granted demands my grateful thanks, and adds one obligation more to the many for which I am already indebted to him.

Conscious that, notwithstanding the above assistance, the imperfections of the work will be but too apparent, I must beg the liberty of stating that it is the production of two or three leisure hours in an evening, and that my "midnight oil" has occasionally been expended in completing the task imposed upon myself. This I mention be-

cause in such a case the difficulty of consulting various authorities is greatly increased; and should any of my readers express the same surprise which has, I understand, been already whispered, that I should, under such circumstances, undertake the work, my reply is, *labor ipse voluptas*.

*September 21, 1821.*

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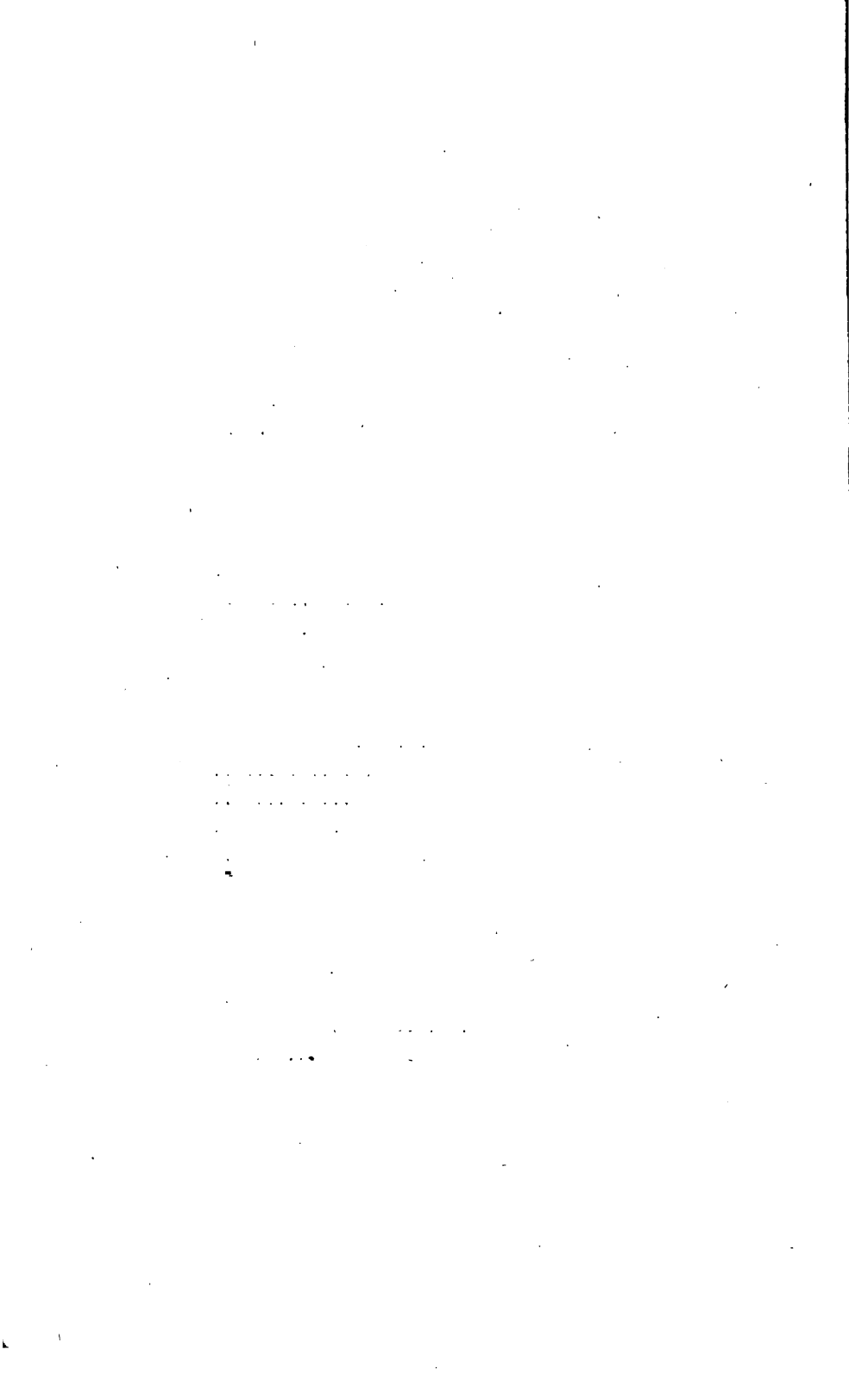
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# MEMOIR

OF THE

## Founder of Christ's Hospital.

---

**KING EDWARD THE SIXTH** was the only son of **Henry VIII.** by **Queen Jane Seymour**, and was born **October 12, 1537.** He was a prince of a peculiarly mild and gentle disposition; and from his maternal uncle, the **Duke of Somerset**, imbibed a zeal for that great work, the **Reformation**, which, amidst all the confusions of the state, made great progress during his reign.

It has been said by some of **King Edward's** biographers, that "he deserves notice as a young prince of great promise and high accomplishments, rather than as a sovereign, although in the latter character he afforded every presage of excellence, had his life been spared." Without disputing the truth of the remark, it may be observed, that his public acts as a sovereign will endear his memory to his country as long as the noble institutions in which he was concerned are in existence; and the

benefits of these will far outlive any private virtues, however beneficial they might have been to the age in which he lived. It is in his character as sovereign that we are to consider him as the Founder of the Institution now before us ; for it cannot be imagined that even CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, matchless as it is in general utility, would have received that early patronage if founded by a private individual, which it could scarcely fail of obtaining when endowed by a king.

The dissolution of the monasteries by Henry enabled him to grant divers lands to the City of London for charitable purposes ; but these grants lay dormant till the benevolent disposition of his son was aroused by the persevering endeavours of the truly pious Bishop of London (Dr. Ridley), as will be seen in the sequel.

In 1552, when only in his fifteenth year, the great foundations which have rendered him so celebrated in after-ages took place. By one royal charter (a copy of which will be found in the Appendix) he incorporated " The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward the Sixth, King of England." These were, Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's Hospitals.

The year following he was seized with the measles, and afterwards with the small-pox, the effects of which it was imagined he never quite reco-

vered. During his progress through a part of the kingdom, he was afflicted with a cough which proved obstinate, and gave way to neither regimen or medicines, but was succeeded by alarming symptoms of consumption. His youth, and the advance of the season, it was hoped, would enable him to withstand these successive attacks; but, to the great grief of his subjects, his health and vigour continued to decline, until scarcely a hope was left of his recovery. At this critical period his physicians were dismissed by the Earl of Northumberland's advice; and the young King was entrusted to the care of an ignorant woman, who, it appears, undertook to restore him to health in a short time. The medicines prescribed were found worse than useless, for the violent symptoms of his disorder appeared greatly aggravated; and on the 6th of July 1553 he expired at Greenwich, in the sixteenth year of his age, and the seventh of his reign.

The following account of the last moments of King Edward is copied from Bishop Burnet's "History of the Reformation;" to which is added his character, as given in that celebrated work:—

“ Upon the approach of death, the King seemed quite calm and composed, and was only heard to utter short prayers and ejaculations, the last of which was the following:— ‘ Lord God, deliver me out of this miserable and wretched life, and take me among thy chosen; howbeit, not my will

but thine be done; Lord, I commit my spirit to thee. O Lord, thou knowest how happy it were for me to be with thee: yet for thy chosen's sake send me life and health, that I may truly serve thee. O my Lord God, bless my people, and save thine inheritance; O Lord God, save thy chosen people of England; O Lord, defend this realm from papistry, and maintain thy true religion, that I and my people may praise thy holy name, for Jesus Christ his sake.'

" Seeing some about him, he seemed troubled that they were so near and had heard him; but, with a pleasant countenance, he said he had been praying to God. And soon after, the pangs of death coming on him, he said to Sir Henry Sidney, who was holding him in his arms, 'I am faint; Lord have mercy upon me, and receive my spirit;' and so he breathed out his innocent soul. The Duke of Northumberland, according to Cecil's relation, intended to have concealed his death a fortnight, but it could not be done.

" Thus died King Edward the Sixth, that incomparable young prince. He was then in the sixteenth year of his age, and was counted the wonder of that time. He was not only learned in the tongues and other liberal sciences, but knew well the state of his kingdom. He kept a book, in which he writ the characters that were given him of all the chief men of the nation, all the Judges, Lord-lieutenants, and Justices of

the Peace, over England: in it he had marked down their way of living, and their zeal for religion. He had studied the matter of the mint, with the exchange, and value of money; so that he understood it well, as appears by his Journal. He also understood fortification, and designed well. He knew all the harbours and ports, both of his own dominions and of France and Scotland; and how much water they had, and what was the way of coming into them. He had acquired great knowledge in foreign affairs; so that he talked with the ambassadors about them in such a manner that they filled all the world with the highest opinion of him that was possible; which appears in most of the histories of that age. He had great quickness of apprehension; and being mistrustful of his memory, used to take notes of almost every thing he heard: he writ these first in Greek characters, that those about him might not understand them, and afterwards writ them out in his Journal. He had a copy brought him of every thing that passed in Council, which he put in a chest, and kept the key of that always himself.

“In a word, the natural and acquired perfections of his mind were wonderful; but his virtues and true piety were yet more extraordinary. He was such a friend to justice, that, though he loved his uncle the Duke of Somerset much, yet, when he was possessed of a belief of his designing to murder his fellow-councillors, he was alienated from

him : and being then but fourteen, it was no wonder if that was too easily infused into him. His chief favourite was Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, to whom he writ many letters and instructions when he sent him to be bred in France. In one of his letters to him he writ, ' That he must not think to live like an ambassador, but like a private gentleman, who was to be advanced as he deserved it. He allowed him to keep but four servants : he charged him to follow the company of gentlemen, rather than of ladies ; that he should not be superfluous in his apparel ; that he should go to the campaign, and observe well the conduct of armies, and the fortification of strong places ; and let the King know always when he needed money, and he would supply him.' All these, with many other directions, the King writ with his own hand : and at his return, to let him see he intended to raise him by degrees, he gave him a pension only of 150 pounds. This Fitz-Patrick did afterwards fully answer the opinion the young King had of him. He was bred up with him in learning ; and, as it is said, had been his whipping-boy, who, according to the rule of educating our princes, was always to be whipped for the King's faults. He was afterwards made by Queen Elizabeth Baron of Upper Ossory in Ireland, which was his native country.

“ King Edward was tender and compassionate in a high measure : so that he was much against the



taking away the lives of heretics; and therefore said to Cranmer, when he persuaded him to sign the warrant for the burning of Joan of Kent, that he was not willing to do it, because he thought that was to send her quick to hell. He expressed great tenderness to the miseries of the poor in his sickness, as hath been already shewn. He took particular care of the suits of all poor persons, and gave Dr. Cox special charge to see that their petitions were speedily answered, and used to consult with him how to get their matters set forward. He was an exact keeper of his word; and therefore, as appears by his Journal, was most careful to pay his debts, and to keep his credit, knowing that to be the chief nerve of government; since a prince that breaks his faith, and loses his credit, has thrown up that which he can never recover, and made himself liable to perpetual distrusts and extreme contempt.

“He had, above all things, a great regard to Religion. He took notes of such things as he heard in sermons which more especially concerned himself; and made his measures of all men by that matter. This made him set on bringing over his sister Mary to the same persuasions with himself, that, when he was pressed to give way to her having mass, he said, that he would not only hazard the loss of the Emperor’s friendship, but of his life, and all he had in the world, rather than consent to what he knew was a sin; and he cited some

passages of Scripture that obliged kings to root out idolatry ; and did argue the matter so learnedly with the Bishops that they left him, being amazed at his knowledge of Divinity ; so that Cranmer took Cheke by the hand upon it, and said, he had reason all the days of his life to rejoice that God had honoured him to breed such a scholar. All men who saw and observed these qualities in him, looked on him as one raised by God for most extraordinary ends ; and, when he died, concluded that the sins of England must needs be very great, that had provoked God to take from them a prince under whose government they were like to have seen such blessed times. He was so affable and sweet-natured, that all had free access to him at all times, by which he came to be most universally beloved ; and all the high things that could be devised were said by the people to express their esteem of him. The fable of the phoenix pleased most ; so they made his mother one phoenix, and him another rising out of her ashes. But grave men compared him to Josiah ; and long after I find, both in letters and printed books, they commonly name him our Josias. Others call him Edward the Saint. ‘ A prince of such qualities, so much esteemed and beloved, could not but be much lamented at his death ; and this made those of the Reformation abhor the Duke of Northumberland, who, they suspected, had hastened him to an untimely end, which contributed as much

as any thing to the establishing Queen Mary on the throne ; for the people reckoned none could be so unworthy to govern as those who had poisoned so worthy a prince, and so kind a master. I find nothing of opening his body for giving satisfaction about that which brought him to his end, but his lying unburied till the 8th of August makes it probable that he was opened.

“ But, indeed, the sins of England did at this time call down from Heaven heavy curses on this land. They are sadly expressed in a sermon that Ridley writ soon after, under the title of ‘ The Lamentation of England.’ He says, ‘ lechery, oppression, pride, covetousness, and a hatred and scorn of religion, were generally spread among the people, chiefly those of the higher rank.’ Cranmer and he had been much disliked ; the former for delivering his conscience so freely on the Duke of Somerset’s death ; and both of them for opposing so much the rapine and spoil of the goods of the Church, which was done without law or order. Nor could they engage any to take care of relieving the poor, except only Dobbs, who was then Lord Mayor of London. These sins were openly preached against by Latimer, Leaver, Bradford, and Knox, who did it more severely, and by others who did it plainly, though more softly. One of the main causes Ridley gives of all these evils was, that many of the Bishops, and most of the Clergy, being all the while Papists in heart, who

had only complied to preserve their benefices, took no care of their parishes, and were rather well pleased that things were ill managed. And of this that good Bishop had been long very apprehensive when he considered the sins then prevailing, and the judgment which they had reason to look for, as will appear by an excellent letter which he sent about to his clergy, to set them on to such duties as so bad a prospect required."

"His excellent disposition, his piety and zeal in the Protestant cause, together with his boundless charities, have rendered the memory of King Edward justly dear to his country. He possessed in an eminent degree a capacity to learn and judge, and an ardent attachment to equity and justice. Mr. Lodge, in the Account of the Holbein Portraits, says of him, that "with great endowments we find Edward mild, patient, beneficent, sincere, and affable; free from all the faults, and uniting all the perfections of the royal persons of his family who preceded or followed him: courageous and steady, but humane and just; bountiful without profusion; pious without bigotry; graced with a dignified simplicity of conduct in common affairs, which suited his rank as well as his years, and artlessly obeying the impulses of his perfect mind, in assuming, as occasions required, the majesty of the monarch, the gravity of the statesman, and the familiarity of the gentleman."

His reign was, upon the whole, rendered turbulent by the factious intrigues of his courtiers. They did not fail to take advantage of his tender years; and engaged him to sanction measures which, there is little doubt, his more matured judgment at a future period would have made him discountenance.

In this reforming age he must be a bold minister who would advise his sovereign to send circular letters to returning officers, recommending the persons to be chosen at a general election. Yet such a measure did young Edward's ministers not only propose, but engaged him to adopt. After a general exhortation to the people to choose men of knowledge and experience for their representatives, the King concludes, "And yet, nevertheless, our pleasure is, that where our privy council, or any of them, shall, in our behalf, recommend, within their jurisdiction, men of learning and wisdom, in such cases their directions shall be regarded and followed, as tending to the same, and which we desire; that is, to have this assembly composed of the persons best fitted to give advice and good council." Hume observes, "it was an expedient that could not have been practised, or even thought of, in an age when there was any idea of liberty." In the case before us, however, it was not only considered inoffensive, but generally followed, as the new parliament fully answered the expectations of the Earl of Northumberland,

who was at that time at the head of the government. It may be worth while to compare the state of public feeling at that period with the present: — so far from a Treasury recommendation being now likely to forward the interest of candidates, we find them disclaiming, as far as possible, any connexion with the government; aware that of all the charges which can be brought against them at an election, there is none so likely to render them unsuccessful.

Many authors have preserved accounts of King Edward's writings. Holland affirms that he not only wrote notes from the sermons or lectures he heard, but composed a comedy, entitled "The Whore of Babylon," in Latin. It is more certain, however, that he wrote "The Sum of a Conference with the Lord Admiral," which, in his own hand, is extant among the Ashmolean MSS.; "A Method for the Proceedings in the Council," in the Cottonian library; and "King Edward the Sixth's own Arguments against the Pope's Supremacy," &c. translated out of the original, written with the King's own hand in French, and still preserved. To which are added some remarks upon his life and reign, in vindication of his memory from Dr. Heylin's severe and unjust censure, Lond. 1682. He drew himself the draught of a sumptuary law, which is preserved by Strype; and an account of a progress he made, which he sent to his favourite, Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, then in France.

The same author has given some specimens of his Latin epistles and orations, and an account of two books written by him ; the first before he was twelve years of age, called "*L'encontre les Abus du Monde*," a tract of thirty-seven leaves, in French, against the abuses of Popery. It is dedicated to the Protector, his uncle; is corrected by his French tutor, and attested by him to be the King's own composition. An original copy of this tract is now in the British Museum. The other, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, is, "*A Translation into French of several Passages of Scripture, which forbid Idolatry, or worshipping of false Gods.*"

Bishop Tanner gives a list of Edward's letters that are extant ; and there is a large folio MS. in the British Museum, containing his exercises in Greek, Latin, and English, with his signature to each of them, as King of England. Cardan the philosopher, who visited England during his reign, says, that at the age of fifteen the Prince had learned seven languages, and was perfect in English, French, and Latin ; and adds, " he spoke Latin with as much elegance and readiness as myself. He was a pretty good logician, understood natural philosophy, and played upon the lute. The good and the learned had formed the highest expectations of him, from the sweetness of his disposition, and the excellence of his talents. He had

begun to favour learning before he was a great scholar himself, and to be acquainted with it before he could make use of it. Alas! how prophetically did he once repeat to me,

*'Immodicis brevis est ætas, et rara senectus.'*"

Bishop Burnet adds to this high character the following pleasing anecdote: "King Edward the Sixth gave very early indications of a good disposition to learning, and of a most wonderful probity of mind, and, above all, of great respect to Religion, and every thing relating to it; so that when he was once in one of his childish diversions, somewhat being to be reached at that he and his companions were too low for, one of them laid on the floor a great Bible that was in the room, to step on, which he beholding, with great indignation took up, and gave over his play for that time." The same historian has also printed a new service, which was translated by the young Monarch from English into Latin, with a view to abolish certain superstitious ceremonies used at the installation of the Knights of the Garter. The Bishop has also published what is generally considered to do more credit to the youthful Monarch than all his other writings, which is his "Diary or Journal." In this there is a clear proof of his sense, knowledge, and goodness, far beyond what could have been expected at his years. "It gives," says Lord Orford, "hopes of proving a good king, as in so green an age he seemed re-



solved to be acquainted with his subjects and his kingdom." The original is in the Cottonian library, with the paper already mentioned, in the King's hand-writing, which contains hints and directions delivered to the Privy Council Jan. 18, 1551. Mr. Parke has re-printed this curious paper in the "Royal and Noble Authors," from whence it is here extracted.

"Certein Pointes of waighty Matters to be immediately concluded on by my Counsell. 18 Januarii 1551.

"1. The conclusion for the payment of our dettis in February next comming.

"2. The matter for the stiliard to be so considerid that it may be to our profit, and wealth of our subiectes.

"3. The matter for the duke of Somersete and his confederates to be considered as apartaineth to our surety and quietnes of our realme, that by there punishement and execution, according to the lawes, example may be shewed to others.

"4. The resolution for the bishops that be nominatid.

"5. Mony for our ambassadours diettes, to be sent them forthwith.

"6. Displacing our commissioners to Guisnes, to see the state thereof.

"7. Taking some order with the Londoners, that they that come to our parlement may not be

holly discouragid, empovrished, or wერიd with their attendaunce, wich order cannot be well taken (as me thinketh) without punishing th' offendours.

"8. The matter for thexchaung, to be well wayed and considerid.

"9. The bishop of Durham's matters to be executid according to our lawes."

King Edward has been ranked among the religious poets of his own reign, on account of the following metrical instructions respecting the Eucharist, which were "given to Sir Anthony Seynt Leger, knight of his privy chamber, being of a corrupt judgment," and printed by Fox, in his *Martyrology*; who adds, in a note, "this piece is worthy of perpetual memory, to the immortal fame and glory of this young prince."

"Upon this Saying of an ancient Doctor of the Catholike Church: — "*Dicimus Eucharistam Panem vocari in Scripturis, Panis in quo Gratia acta sunt,*" &c.

In Eucharist then there is bread,  
Wherto I do consent:  
Then with bread are our bodies fed;  
And further what is meant?

St. Austen saith, the word doth come,  
Unto the element;  
And there is made, he saith, in summe,  
A perfect sacrament.

The element doth then remaine ;  
Or else must needes ensue —  
St. Austens words be nothing plaine  
Nor cannot be found true.

For if the word, as he doth say,  
Come to the element ;  
Then is not the element away,  
But bides there *verament*.

Yet whoso eateth that lively foode,  
And hath a perfect faith,  
Receiveth Christes flesh and blood ; —  
For Christ himselfe so saith.

Not with our teeth his flesh to teare,  
Nor take blood for our drinke ; —  
Too great an absurdity it were  
So grossly for to thinke.

For we must eat him spirituallly,  
If we be spirituall :  
And whoso eates him carnally,  
Thereby shall have a fall.

For he is now a spirituall meate  
And spirituallly we must  
That spirituall meate spirituallly eat,  
And leave our carnall lust.

Thus by the Spirit, I spirituallly  
Beleeve, — say what men list ;  
None other transubstantiation I  
Beleeve of the Eucharist :

But that there is both bread and wine  
Which we see with our eye ;  
Yet Christ is there by power divine,  
To those that spiritually

Do eate that bread and drink that cup,  
Esteeming it but light  
As Judas did, which eate that sop  
Not judging it aright.

For I was taught, not long agoe,  
I should leane to the Spirit,  
And let the carnall flesh alone,  
For [that] it doth not profit.

God save him that teaching me taught,  
For I thereby did winne  
To put from me that carnall thought  
That I before was in.

For I beleeve Christ corporally  
In heaven doth keep his place ;  
And yet Christ sacramentally  
Is here with us by grace.

So that in his high mystery  
We must eate spirituall meat,  
To keep his death in memorie,  
Lest we should it forget.

This doe I say, this have I said,  
This saying say will I,  
This saying, though I once denaid,  
I will no more to die."

Bishop Montague attests that King Edward wrote several epistles and orations, both in Greek and Latin, and a treatise, "De Fide," addressed to the Duke of Somerset.

Dr. Fuller also, in his "Worthies of Middlesex," has treasured four letters by this Prince which were addressed to Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, a gentleman of his bedchamber, who had been brought up with him; and they evince no less sweetness of temper than excellence of understanding.

The following short epistles, addressed at an earlier period to his step-mother, and sister, convey, says Mr. Park, pleasing denotations of an amiable mind: the originals are preserved in Harl. MS. 6986.

"A la tres noble et tres excellente Roine.

"Je vous mercie, tres noble et tres excellente Roine, de voz lettres lesquelles vous m'envoiastes dernièrement non seulement pour la beaute de voz lettres, mais aussy pour l'invention des mesmes lettres. Car quand je vous\* vostre belle escriture et l'excellence de vostre engin grandement prece-dant mon invention je nausois, vous escrire. Mais quand je pensois que votre nature estoit si bonne,

\* "Voiois, MS."

que toute chose procedant d'un bon esprit et vou-  
loir s[oit] acceptable, je vous ay escrit ceste  
lette cy.

“ De ma maison de Hampton-court.

“ EDWARD.”

“ Charissimæ meæ Sorori Mariæ.

“ Una hæc epistola ad duas res valet, charissima  
soror, tùm ad agendas tibi pro strena tua gratias,  
tùm ad explendum studium meum scribendi ad te.  
Strena tua talis est, ut mihi necessè sit eam plurimi  
facere ob dignitatem rei, et multùm probare ob  
donantis amorem.

“ Studium meum ad te scribendi tantum est, ut  
quanquàm me te brevi visurum sperem, tamen cum  
mihi sit otium vix queam mihi ipsi satis facere nisi  
ad te scripseram \*. Non possum enim te non ve-  
hementer amare à qua sentio me plurimum diligi.  
Dominus Jesus te servet incolumen.

“ Hartfordiæ, decimo Januarii.

“ Amantissimus tui Frater

“ EDOUARDUS Princeps.”

Baldwin, the original editor of “The Mirror  
for Magistrates,” closes his elegiac poem, intituled,  
“The Funerall of King Edward VI.” with the  
following: “Death-playnt or Life-prayse of this  
most noble and vertuous Prince.”

\* “Scripsero, MS.”

The noble hart which feare might never moove,  
 Wherin a minde with vertue fraught did rest,  
 A face, whose chere allured unto loove.  
 All hartes, through tyes which pity whole possest :  
 The brayne, which wit and wisdom made their chest,  
 Fulfylde with all good giftes that man may have,  
 Rest with a princely carkas here in grave :

Whose vertuous giftes immixed with the minde,  
 As godly feare, with constant zeale to truth,  
 Such skill of tounge, and artes of every kinde,  
 Such manhode, prudens, justice joynd with ruth,  
 As age seeld hath, though here they greed with youth,  
 Are from their wemles undefiled hoast  
 Goen hence to heaven with their godly goast,

Of which two partes, belinkt in lace of life,  
 It pleased the Lord to lend us late a king :  
 But out, alas ! our sins they wer so rife,  
 And we, so unworthy of so good a thing,  
 That Atropos did knap in two the string,  
 Before her sisters sixtene whurles had spun,  
 Or we the gayne of seven yeres rayne through wun.

Another printed epitaph on this prince is recorded by Herbert, which begins —

Adewe, pleasure!  
 Gone is our treasure,  
 Morning \* maie be our mirth :

\* i. e. Mourning.

For Edward our king,  
That rose did spring,  
Is vaded and lyeth in earth.

Sir John Hayward says of King Edward, that  
“he was in body beautiful; of a sweet aspect, especially in his eyes, which seemed to have a starry liveliness and lustre in them.”



# HISTORY

OF

## CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.



AS a prelude to the History of Christ's Hospital, it may not be uninteresting briefly to notice the former occupants of the site upon which the Hospital now stands. It may be observed also, that the Grey Friars occupied a portion of the present building, and are therefore still more closely connected with the History of the Hospital. Stow, in his Survey of London, has the following interesting account of this once-flourishing monastery, which, he says, was collected out of an ancient manuscript delivered to him by a friend; and from thence the following particulars of its rise and fall have been extracted:

“ In the yeere 1224, beinge the 8 yeere of the reigne of King Henry the Third, there came out of Italy nine Friars of the order of Franciscans, or Frier Minors, five whereof were priests, and the other foure laymen. The priests placed them-

selves at Canterbury in Kent; but the other foure came to London, and were lodged (for some short while) among the preaching Friers, who lived then in Oldborne [Holborn]. Afterwards they obtained to be placed in Cornehill, London, in a house belonging to one John Travers, who was then one of the Sheriffes of London in the same yeere, 1224; in which house they made themselves cells, and inhabited there for certaine time, till their number so increased, and the citizens' devotion grew to be so great, that (within a few yeeres after) they were thence removed by the meanes of one John Ewin, mercer, who purchased a void plot of ground neere to Saint Nicholas Shambles, where to erect an house for the said Friers."

Divers citizens, it appears, joined with this John Ewin in erecting spacious and (according to the ideas of those days) beautiful buildings upon the said plot of ground. The principal part of the expence was, however, borne by Ewin, who afterwards entered the same order as a lay-brother. Among the citizens who were benefactors occurs the name of the celebrated Whittington, who "in the yeere 1249 founded the library, which was in length one hundred twenty and nine foot, and in breadth thirty-one; all seeled with wainscot, having 28 desks, and 8 double settles of wainscot; which in the next yeere following was altogether finished in building: and within three yeeres after, furnished with bookes, to the charges of five hun-

dred fifty-six pounds, tenne shillings, whereof Richard Whittington bare 400 pounds, and the rest was borne by Dr. Thomas Winchelsey, a Frier there; and for the writing out of D. Nicholas de Lira his workes, in two volumes, to be chained there, 100 marks, &c."

To the list of citizens are subjoined the following royal and noble personages who assisted in adding to the comfort and even splendour of the Grey Friars: Queen Margaret, second wife to Edward the First, who gave during her life 2000 marks, and by will 100 marks, towards building a choir to their new church; John Britaine, Earl of Richmond, 300 pounds towards building the body of the church, and many jewels and ornaments to be used in the same; Mary Countess of Pembroke 70*l.*; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glocester, 20 great beams out of his forest of Tunbridge, 20*l.* starlings; Lady Eleanor de Spencer; Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, sister to Gilbert de Clare; Queen Philippa, wife of Edward the Third, 62*l.*; Isabel, Queen-mother to Edward the Third, 70*l.* The church was consecrated in 1325.

Thus far the history of the foundation of the Grey Friars, one of the most superb monasteries in the kingdom; which, after flourishing upwards of three hundred years, was doomed to suffer to satisfy the arbitrary will of a despotic monarch.

In 1538 (30 Henry VIII.) at the general suppression of religious houses, the church "was va-

lued at 32 pound 19 shillings; surrendered the 12 of November, the ornaments and goods being taken to the king's use. The church was shut up for some time, and used as a store-house for goods taken from the French; but in the year 1546, on the third of January, it was again set open, on which day preached at Paul's Crosse the Bishop of Rochester [Dr. Ridley], where he declared the King's gift thereof to the Citie, for the relieving the poor, which gift was by patents."

In 1546 (38 Henry VIII.) "an agreement was made between the King and Maior and Communnalty of London, by which the said gift of the Grey Friars church, with all the edifices and ground, the fratrie, the library, the dortar, and chapter-house, the great cloistre, and the lesser; tenements, gardens, and vacant grounds, lead, stone, iron, &c. The Hospitall in West Smithfield, the church of the same; the lead, bells, and ornaments of the same Hospitall; with all the messuages, tenements, and appurtenances. The parishes of S. Ewin and S. Nicholas, and so much of S. Pulcher's parish as is within Newgate, were made one parish church in the Grey Friars church, and called Christ's church, founded by King Henry 8."

The dissolution of the religious houses, a measure that arose principally, if not entirely, out of the rapacious conduct of Henry's government, was in many instances attended by consequences the most beneficial to the general interest of the

country. Of such a nature is this foundation, for it is scarcely possible to form an establishment of more general utility than one which clothes and educates upwards of eleven hundred children, without any expence to their parents, besides furnishing them, in particular cases, with an outfit upon leaving school; — and such is the principle of Christ's Hospital.

In 1552 Dr. Ridley, Bishop of London, had the honour of preaching before King Edward, when he took for his subject *Mercy and Charity*; and, according to Stowe, “made a fruitfull and godly exhortation to the rich to be mercifull to the poore, and also to move such as were in authority to travaill by some charitable way and meanes to comfort and relieve them. Whereupon the King's majestie (being a prince of such towardness and virtue for his yeares as England never brought forth, and being also well retained and brought up in all godly knowledge, as well by his deare uncle the late protector [Edward Duke of Somerset], as also by his vertuous and learned schoolmasters) was so careful of the good government of the realme, and chiefly to do and prefer such things as most especially touched the honour of Almighty God. And understanding that a great number of poore people did swarme in this realme, and chiefly in the citie of London, and that no good order was taken for them, did suddenly (and of himselfe) send to the said Bishop, as soon as his

sermon was ended, willing him not to depart untill that he had spoken with him. And this that I now write is the very report of the said Bishop Ridley, who (according to the King's command) gave his attendance.

“ And so soone as the King's majestie was at leisure, he called for him, and caused him to come unto him at a great gallery at Westminster, where to his knowledge (and the King likewise told him so) there was present no more persons than those two, and therefore made him sit downe in one chayre, and hee himselfe in another, which (as it seemed) were before the comming of the Bishop there purposely set, and caused the Bishop (maugre his teeth) to be covered, and then entred communication with him in this manner: First giving him hartly thanks for his sermon and good exhortation; he therein rehearsed such speciall things as he had noted, and that so many that the Bishop said, ‘Truely, truely (for that commonly was his oath), I could never have thought that excellency to have been in his grace, but that I beheld and heard it in him.’

“ At the last the King's majestie much commended him for his exhortation for the reliefe of the poore. ‘For my lord,’ quoth he, ‘you willed such as are in authority to bee careful thereof, and to devise some good order for their reliefe, wherein I thinke you mean mee; for I am in highest place, and therefore am the first that must

make answer unto God for my negligence, if I should not be careful therein, knowing it to bee the expresse commandement of Almighty God to have compassion of his poore and needy members, for whom we must make an account unto him : And truely, my lord, I am (before all things else) most willing to travaile that way, and I doubting nothing of your long and approved wisdom and learning, who having such good zeale as wisheth healthe unto them ; but also that you have had some conference with others what waies are best to be taken therein, the which I am desirous to understand, and therefore I pray you to say your minde.'

" The Bishop, thinking least of that matter, and being amazed to heare the wisdom and earnest zeal of the King, was (as hee said himselfe) so astonished that he could not well tell what to say. But after some pause said that he thought (at this present) for some entrance to bee had, it were good to practice with the citie of London, because the number of poore there are very greate, and the citizens also are many and wise ; and hee doubted not but that they were also both pitifull and mercifull, as the Maior and his brethren, and other the worshipfull of the said citie. And that if it would please the King's majestie to direct his gracious letters unto the Maior of London, willing him to call to him such assistants as he should

thinke meete, to consult of this matter, for some order to be taken therein, he doubted not but good would follow thereon. And he himselfe promised to be one that should earnestly travaile therein.

“ The King forthwith not only granted his letter, but made the Bishop tarry untill the same was written, and his hand and signet set thereto ; and commanded the Bishop not onely to deliver the said letter himselfe, but also to signify unto the Maior that it was the King's especiall request and expresse commandement, that the Maior should therein travell, and, as soon as he could conveniently, give him knowledge how far he had proceeded therein. The Bishop was so joyous of the havinge of the letter, and that now he had an occasion to travell in so good a manner, wherein hee was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleased or delighted him ; whereupon the same night hee came to the Lord Maior of London, who was then Sir Richard Dobbes, knight, and delivered the King's letter, and shewed his message with effect.

“ The Lord Maior not only joyously received this letter, but with all speede agreed to set forward the matter, for hee alsoe favoured it very much. And the next day, beinge Munday, hee desired the Bishop of London, to dine with him, and against that time the Maior promised to send for such men as he thought meetest to talke of



this matter; and soe he did. He sent first for 2 aldermen and 6 commoners, and afterwards more were appointed, to the number of 24."

Fearful of lessening the interest of the foregoing narrative by any alteration, I have thus far adopted Stowe's account *verbatim*; the more especially as he says "it was had from the Bishop's own mouth."

The above meeting was followed by several others; for such was the zeal of the truly pious Prelate in the performance of his Christian duties that nothing failed for lack of perseverance. The result was, a report to the King, who expressed his entire approbation thereof, and was not only willing to grant a charter of incorporation to those who should become governors, but requested that he might be considered as the Founder and Patron of the same.

The Hospital being now established, his Majesty was further pleased to confirm the grant of his father of the site of the old monastery of the Grey Friars, and, for the maintenance thereof, to endow it with certain lands and tenements formerly belonging to the Savoy, of the yearly value of 600*l*. A petition was soon afterwards presented to the King, for permission to take in mortmain, or otherwise, without licence, lands to a certain yearly value. A blank being left for his Majesty to fill up with the sum that he might think proper, he wrote, "4000 markes by the yeare," and then,

in the hearing of his council, thus concluded the great work which has handed down his name to posterity as a Prince of the most benevolent disposition: "Lord, I yeelde thee most hearty thanks that thou hast given me life thus long, to finish this worke to the glory of thy name." His Majesty lived but two days after the grant of the charter.

The virtues displayed by this young prince could not fail of exciting the admiration of his subjects; neither is it to be supposed that the utility of the foundations just mentioned could be lost upon them. Indeed, it appears that the citizens of London were so animated by the truly royal benefactions of the King, that in the short space of six months the old monastery was rendered capable of accommodating three hundred and forty boys; and by the end of the year the number was increased to three hundred and eighty. From that time to the present the Hospital has continued increasing both in size and importance; and the three hundred and fifty have been multiplied to the almost incredible number of *eleven hundred and fifty*.

The boys first admitted were clothed in russet, which was soon afterwards changed for the dress they now wear; viz. a blue coat or tunic reaching to the feet, with yellow stockings, a red girdle round the waist, and a small round cap. The boys now wear a kind of petticoat, technically





called a *yellow*, in the winter only, but in former times, previous to their having breeches, it was worn throughout the year\*.

The first private benefactor upon record is Sir William Chester, knight, Sheriff of London 1554, Lord Mayor 1561; who built the walls adjoining St. Bartholomew's Hospital at his own expence. He

\* I know not where I can with more propriety notice a controversy which took place last winter respecting the dress of the boys than in this place.—It appears that the delicate feelings of some gentlemen were shocked by seeing the boys with their heads uncovered in bad weather; and a correspondent of a daily Journal, in noticing the circumstance, made an appeal to the humane feelings of the Governors on the subject of an alteration in the dress—at least, for covering the head. This appeal called forth a reply from one who appears to have been a Blue; and a controversy of some length followed. The Governors do not appear, however, to have entertained the question; or, if they did, it met the fate it justly deserves. To think of changing the original dress upwards of two centuries and a half after the foundation upon slight grounds, would be absurdity in the extreme; and what the Governors (from their known attachment to every thing relating to the Founder) are not likely to do. Could they shew that the health of the children is injured by the present dress; or that, acting upon a rigid system of economy, they could extend the benefits of the foundation by adopting the proposed or any other alteration; in either case they would, I conceive, be justified. But the Governors are, no doubt, aware of the difficulties they would have to encounter, for they would satisfy that party only whose suggestion was adopted, and having once begun the work of innovation, they would be insensibly led on from one alteration to another till there was scarcely a vestige of the original dress left.

was followed by John Calthrop, citizen and draper, who bore the whole expence of arching and vaulting the town ditch from Aldersgate to Newgate, which had been found very offensive to the Hospital.

The foundation appears to have attracted so much of the notice of the publick, that it was shortly after destined to receive the hard earnings

As to the health of the boys : — When I state that the average of invalids of all sorts in London is about twenty (or rather more than two in every hundred), I think that will be sufficient to shew the impracticability of adopting any system more beneficial than the present. Economy, in this instance, is, of course, out of the question ; we all know that it would be cheaper to leave off hats than to continue wearing them, were the health not effected by the circumstance.

To go a little further, and imagine the subject referred to the decision of the boys themselves—those who were educated there, and well remember the pride that was taken in a *small* cap, will bear me out in the assertion, that nothing short of coercive measures would make the boys adopt the alteration. Such being the case, would it not be folly in the Governors to place themselves in this awkward situation, merely for the purpose of meeting the wishes of gentlemen whose tender feelings imagine that to be a hardship which none of those brought up in the Hospital ever felt to be one ?

I do sincerely hope that when the Governors are induced to make any alteration in the dress, they will at the same time change the name of the Hospital, for I have the greatest objection to the idea of a Blue-coat-boy in any other dress than that of the pious young Founder, which carries with it a degree of veneration that we shall look for in vain in a Blue-coat-boy of the modern school.

of an industrious member of society of the name of Castell, or Casteller, a shoemaker, residing in Westminster; who, from his early rising (being both winter and summer at his work before four o'clock in the morning) was called "The Cock of Westminster." This man, by dint of hard labour, became possessed of lands and tenements to the amount of forty-four pounds *per* year, which (having no children) he left to Christ's Hospital.

To the above might be added a long list of private benefactors; but, as the repetition of so many names with only a sum of money to each would occupy more space than they would excite interest, the list has been omitted, and those only noticed who have made an addition to the original foundation.

Amidst all the convulsions of the State in the interval between the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Charles the Second, Christ's Hospital not only maintained its pre-eminent station, but continued increasing in public utility. The period had arrived, however, at which (through the munificence of another Royal endowment) it was to make rapid advances towards the state in which we now find it.

In 1672 King Charles the Second, at the suggestion of the Lord Treasurer Clifford, by a Royal charter, founded a Mathematical School, for the instruction of forty boys in navigation; and appointed Sir Jonas Moore, Samuel Pepys, esq. and

others, who had strengthened the Lord Treasurer's recommendation, to be Governors, for the better managing and settling the new foundation. The project originated, it is said, with that prince of benefactors Sir Robert Clayton, knight, who took a seasonable opportunity of recommending the subject to the notice of the Lord Treasurer, and he to the King.

King Charles endowed the Mathematical School with 1000*l.* for seven years, and an annuity of 370*l.* 10*s.* payable out of the Exchequer, for the express purpose of educating and placing out yearly ten boys in the sea service. Five of them pass an examination before the Elder Brethren of the Corporation of the Trinity every six months, previous to their entering the naval profession.

These boys were annually presented by the President to the King upon New Year's Day, when that festival was observed at Court, and afterwards upon the Queen's birth-day; but the practice was discontinued at the commencement of his late Majesty's last lamentable illness. They wear a badge upon the left shoulder, the figures upon which represent Arithmetic, with a scroll in one hand, and the other placed upon a boy's head; Geometry with a triangle in her hand; and Astronomy with a quadrant in one hand and a sphere in the other. Round the plate is inscribed, "Auspicio Caroli Secundi Regis, 1673." The dye is kept in the Tower.



This instance of Royal munificence came most opportunely for the Hospital, which had suffered grievously by the Fire of London in 1666; and, as in the case of the original grant, was followed by corresponding acts among the wealthy citizens.

In case the foundation of King Charles should fail of producing the stipulated number, Mr. Stone, a Governor, left a legacy for the maintenance of twelve boys, who are to be taught Navigation, &c. the same as the King's boys. This has, by subsequent arrangements, been made an introductory step to King Charles's foundation. The boys are distinguished from the King's boys by wearing the badge upon the right shoulder instead of the left, as worn by the others; and the foundation is called the *Twelves* on account of its number.

The building of the south front (the most uniform part) of the Hospital was undertaken about this period, the whole expence of which was borne by Sir Robert Clayton, knight. The building was under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Firmin, a gentleman whose charitable disposition was so well known, that various sums of money were entrusted to his disposal by persons who wished their names to remain concealed. The following anecdote is related by the Historians of London as the immediate cause of this magnificent structure:

Sir Robert Clayton, in the year 1675, had a very severe fit of illness, and, upon his recovery, was

fully impressed with the necessity of making some acknowledgments to Almighty God for his late merciful goodness towards him. Mr. Firmin, an intimate friend of the Knight's, was consulted upon the subject, who proposed that something should be done for Christ's Hospital, which, since the Fire of London, had been left in its ruins. The expence was estimated at 5000*l.* which was to be borne jointly by Sir Robert and Mr. Morice his partner; and Mr. Firmin had a strict injunction laid upon him to keep concealed the names of the benefactors. Further improvements were afterwards projected, and in part adopted, which nearly doubled the original estimate; and Mr. Morice dying in the interval, the whole expence fell upon Sir Robert.

About this time the political factions in the City caused a great ferment in the public mind, and party spirit ran so high, that it ended in the loss of their charter, and the removal of this public-spirited Magistrate from the government of the Hospital as well as the City. This it was that called forth the manly zeal of Mr. Firmin, who took an opportunity of letting the remaining Governors know, that he whom they had displaced was the very man that had borne the expence of the improvements which had for some years been carrying on in the Hospital; and that, had not this act of ingratitude been committed, his name had for ever remained concealed.

In 1680 Sir John Frederick, knight, at that time President, caused a Survey to be taken of the building called the Great Hall, when it was found in so ruinous a condition from the effects of the late fire, that he ordered it to be pulled down, and re-built it at his own expence. The sum is said to have exceeded 5000*l*.

In 1683 the revenues of the Hospital enabled the Governors to erect a handsome building in the town of Hertford, which consists of three sides of a quadrangle, with the addition of a square building erected in 1800 at the north-west angle of the original edifice, containing a Hall 100 feet long by 40 wide; there is besides a lofty and airy Infirmary.

The Hertford establishment is confined to the younger children, among whom the much-approved system of Dr. Bell has been introduced. The eighty girls belonging to this foundation are likewise kept there, and are taught (besides reading, writing, and arithmetic) all kinds of plain needle-work, and to knit the boys' stockings. The establishment, when full, contains 400, which, added to those in London, makes a total of 1150, including the 80 girls; but there is no limitation as to the number, which varies according to the revenues of the Hospital.

In 1694 Sir John Moore, Knt. and Alderman, added greatly to the beauty and utility of the Hospital by the foundation of the Writing-school.

In 1724 Samuel Travers, esq. gave the residue

of his estate by will to the Hospital, for the maintenance of as many sons of Lieutenants in the Navy as the income would support, which is between 40 and 50.

In 1780, John Stock, esq. by will bequeathed 3000*l.* to the Hospital, for the support and maintenance of four boys, two of whom are to be taught Navigation, and the other two to be brought up to Trades. The regulations will be best understood by the following extract from the will of Mr. Stock :

“ Also I give to the President, Treasurer, and Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, the sum of 3000*l.* 3 *per cents.* Consolidated Annuities, to be paid to them by my executors within one year or eighteen calendar months next after my decease ; but nevertheless, the said 3000*l.* is so given for the uses following : that is to say, that the interest and dividends arising therefrom be paid and applied upon the trusts, terms, and conditions following ; that the President, Treasurer, and Governors of Christ's Hospital aforesaid, or a Committee of them, do or shall, within six or nine calendar months next after my decease, make and enter into an agreement in writing with my executors and residuary legatees (and which they have promised and agreed with me in writing to do, in consequence of a proposal made by me to them, and since approved by a General Court,) to accept, have, and take, and do accordingly take

into the said Hospital *four fatherless boys*, whether free born or aliens to the City of London, but giving preference to *orphans* who are both fatherless and motherless, to be educated, maintained, and clothed, according to the rules and customs of the said Hospital, whereby they may be properly qualified for the respective business, employments, and stations hereafter mentioned. The said boys to be admitted between the age of *eight* and *ten* years, and to continue in the said Hospital until the age of *fifteen* years, and then to be put out apprentices or otherwise provided for. And that by constant succession, when any vacancy may be, another child is to be chosen and presented within six or nine calendar months next following, by a notice within one calendar month next after any vacancy may happen by death, or staying to the arrival of fifteen years of age, or his being put out apprentice, or by any means of vacancy by absence, that then such notice shall be sent to the respective persons to whom the right of presentation doth properly belong. *One* boy, to be brought up to trade, to be presented by the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of *DRAPERS* of London, by a certificate signed by them, to be chosen by a Court of Assistants, or the major part of them, to be a son of a deceased member of that company. Also *one* other boy, to be brought up for trade, to be presented by the Minister, or two Churchwardens, of the parish of

CHRIST CHURCH, in the city of London, to be chosen by a public vestry, or a major part of them, and by a certificate signed by them, to be a fatherless child of a deceased parishioner of that parish. But if a child being of the name of Stock shall be presented; within six calendar months of any vacancy, to the Minister and Churchwardens, he shall have the preference and precedency, though not of that parish, being fatherless and of necessitous circumstances, if recommended by a certificate signed by the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish he belongs to, and signed by the Minister of Christ Church parish, in such application. This to be done in rotation with the parish on such vacancy happening therein. These boys to be early admitted into the Grammar and Drawing-schools for the improvement of their education. And also the other *two* boys, to be brought up for the sea-service, to be presented by a certificate signed by the Comptroller, or, in his absence, by the Surveyor of his Majesty's Navy, to be chosen by THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY BOARD, London, at a full board, or at least five of them. The boys are to be fatherless children of deceased Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, the father having been seven years in the service, and at least four years in the station of a Lieutenant, truly proved by the ships he served in, and the widow in low circumstances; that the father was of good private character, and also well

recommended as to his courage and conduct ; but preference given to such officers' sons whose father was killed by the public enemy in an engagement. Each vacancy to be supplied within nine months by a presentation ; or if no such application be made in that time for the son of a deceased Lieutenant, then to be the son of a living Lieutenant, being in low circumstances, so recommended and qualified. The boys to be born in wedlock, and to be brought up in the Mathematical-school of the said Hospital, and to be educated in Navigation, &c. as in other Mathematical schools taught, wearing a small badge of the figure of Britannia, with an anchor, and an inscription of a motto—*Prosperitas navibus Magnæ Britanniae* ; and at the age of fifteen years to be sent and presented to the honourable Navy Board, London, to be at their disposal : and then have 10*l.* paid out with each boy, to furnish clothes, books, and any other uses, as apprenticeship fee ; that they may recommend him to the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, till they shall have an opportunity of providing for him in the Royal Navy, or as they may think proper. And if by neglect, or refusal of their care, and providing for him, then for merchant-ship service or trade, as the Governors of the said Hospital may think proper, with the consent of the boy and his friends, &c. This to be done, as in common form for the benefit of the said *four* boys, without any particular trouble to the Governors

of the said Hospital; the children to be born in wedlock, and free from deafness, blindness, lameness, or disorder of any kind; to be of honest parents, of good character and reputation."

The *two* boys brought up for the sea-service being under the same master as the King's boys and the *Twelves* (Mr. Stone's foundation), are called the *Twos*.

In 1798 the last addition was made to the building as it now appears. John Smith, esq. left by will (1788) a sum of money to the Governors of Christ's Hospital towards building a new Grammar-school, which was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Alderman Gill, at that time Treasurer, and the immediate predecessor of the gentleman who has now, for the space of twenty-three years, filled the situation with so much credit to himself and benefit to the Hospital.

Since the building of the Grammar-school, the adjoining houses, inhabited by the masters, have been pulled down, and a grand entrance made from Little Britain, from whence the Writing and Grammar schools may be seen to advantage.

The site is occupied by buildings which form three squares or play-grounds, — the Ditch, the Garden, and the New Play-ground. The whole is a mixture of the modern and Gothic styles, and is too detached for any general description.



## THE MATHEMATICAL-SCHOOL.

is over what was the west entrance, but which the Governors have lately closed up by act of Parliament. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and is a light, handsome school-room, with a ward for the boys upon the foundation over it, and has a statue of King Charles the Second in his robes in front, over the gateway, with this inscription :

“ Carolus II. Fundator, 1672.”

This entrance leads to the north-west corner of the Cloisters, which form the four sides of a large area or play-ground, called the Garden, and have porticoes with Gothic arches continued round them. The walls are supported by abutments, being the remains of the old Priory. This part of the building was repaired, after the Fire in 1666, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, and serves for walks for the boys, especially in wet weather.

## THE HALL

is over the west Cloister ; and, having been nearly destroyed by the fire in 1666, was, as has been already mentioned, re-built at the sole expence of Sir John Frederick, then President. It is a noble

building, 130 feet in length, 34 feet wide, and 44 feet high. It is here the boys have their meals.

Not being much of a connoisseur in paintings, I have taken the liberty of extracting an interesting account of the Hall and its paintings from the "Londinium Redivivum" of the late ingenious Mr. Malcolm. The rat-catching story with which he has prefaced it, I may safely say, is true to the very letter, having myself repeatedly been in such expeditions, and given the best possible proof of not having "deserted my post in the hour of danger," by exhibiting a hand streaming with blood, the scars from which will enable me at least to bear Mr. Malcolm out in his assertion that the boys "disdain the cowardly use of traps."

"I entered the Hall," says Mr. Malcolm, "for the purposes of my work alone, and seated myself at a table, attentively to consider the paintings. After a few minutes' silence, and I had begun to imagine myself in the presence of King Edward and his Court, my attention was withdrawn by sudden noises that proceeded from the walls in every direction. In a few minutes I was surrounded by company that would have expelled fifty ladies from the Hall in an instant with screams of terror and dismay. A set of wandering and intrepid spirits glided before me, regardless of my intrusion on their domain. After some minutes had elapsed in profound silence, two figures in long blue garments emerged from an angle of the room. They as-

sumed the forms of beautiful and ruddy youths, whose hair, in long ringlets, shaded their features full of earnestness and vivacity. Determined not to interrupt this spectacle of motion without voice, I sat in expectation, when one of the youths darted forward, exclaiming, 'I have got him;' and so indeed he had, a fine full-fed *rat*, the unfortunate animal of at least twenty brethren. Rat-catching is a favourite amusement with many of the boys, who disdain the cowardly use of traps as much as the rats do fear. Hundreds of these destructive creatures traverse the room after meals without the least alarm, and even run along the picture-frames. The boys, however, sometimes receive severe bites in this peculiar mode of rat-catching. The residence of those intruders demonstrates the danger of the building, where such enormous weights are to be supported as much more than a thousand persons occasion.

"Holbein's great picture of the Mayor and Corporation, &c. receiving the Royal grant for the three Hospitals has often been noticed, but seldom, perhaps never, criticised. This task remains to be performed by me, with candour. It adorns the west wall, and is placed near the entrance at the north end of the Hall.

"The King is seated on a throne, elevated on two steps, with two very clumsy brackets for arms, on which are fanciful pilasters, adorned with carving, and an arch; on the left pilaster, a crowned lion

holding a shield, with the letter E. ; a dragon on the other, has another inscribed R. Two angels, reclining on the arch, support the arms of England. The hall of audience is represented as paved with black and white marble; the windows are angular, with niches between each. As there are statues in only two of those, it seems to confirm the idea that it is an exact resemblance of the Royal apartment.

“ The artist has bestowed his whole attention on the young Monarch, whose attitude is easy, natural, and dignified. He presents the deed of gift with his right hand, and holds the sceptre in his left. The scarlet robe is embroidered, and lined with ermine, and the folds are correctly and minutely finished. An unavoidable circumstance injures the effect of this picture ; which is, the diminutive stature of the infant King, who shrinks into a dwarf, compared with his full-grown courtiers ; unfortunately reversing the necessary rule of giving most dignity and consequence to the principal person in the piece.

“ The Chancellor holds the seals over his crossed arms at the King's right hand. This officer, and three others, are the only standing figures. Ridley kneels at the foot of the throne, and shews his face in profile, with uplifted hands. On the right are the Mayor and Aldermen, in scarlet robes, kneeling. Much cannot be said in praise of those worthy men. The Mayor receives the gift with a

stupid expression of astonishment, spreading his left hand, whilst every one of his brethren seem to leer from their left eyes on the King; and the extension of his arms and hands implies too much general wonder, which the artist appears to have substituted for admiration, respect, and gratitude. The Members of the Common Council, &c. on the other side, are grouped with more skill, and the action more varied. The heads of the spectators are generally full of anxious attention.

“ But five of twenty-eight children who are introduced in the fore-ground turn towards the King, —the remainder look out of the picture. The matron on the girls’ side (if a portrait) was chosen for her mental and not her personal qualifications. —Such are the merits and defects of this celebrated painting; which, though infinitely inferior in execution to many of Holbein’s Dutch and Italian cotemporaries, is a valuable, and, in many respects, an excellent historic composition.

“ Verrio’s enormous picture must originally have been in three parts; the centre on an end wall, and the two others on the adjoining sides. Placed thus, the perspective of the depths of the arches would have been right; as it is at present, extended on one plane, they are exactly the reverse. The audience-chamber is of the Ionic order, with twenty pilasters, and their entablatures and arches. The passage, seen through those, has an intersected arched cieling.

“ The King sits in the centre of the painting, on a throne of crimson damask, with the royal arms embroidered on the drapery of the canopy, the front of which is of fringed white cloth of gold. The foot-stool is of purple cloth of gold ; and the steps of the throne are covered by a rich Turkey carpet, not remarkably well painted. The King holds a scroll in his left hand, extends the right, and seems to address a person immediately before him. The position of his body, and the fore-shortened arm, are excellent, and the lace and drapery are finely drawn and coloured. On the sides of the throne are two circular portraits.

“ The painter has committed a strange error in turning the King’s face from the Lord Mayor, who points in vain to an extended map, a globe, and all the kneeling figures, exulting in the progress of their forty boys in the mathematics, who are busily employed in producing their cases and definitions. Neither in such an attitude could the King observe fourteen kneeling girls, though their faces and persons are handsome and graceful, and the Matron and her assistant seem eager to place them in the Monarch’s view. Verrio has stationed himself at the extreme end of the picture, and his expression appears to enquire the spectators’ opinion of his performance. On the opposite side, a yeoman of the guard clears the way for some person, and a female seems alarmed at his violence, but a full-dressed youth before him looks out of the pic-

ture with the greatest indifference. There is one excellent head, which speaks earnestly to a boy. Another figure, probably the Master or Steward, pulls a youth's hair, with marks of anger. Several lords in waiting are correct and good figures.

"At the upper end of the room, and on the same west wall, is a large whole-length of Charles II. descending from his throne, a curtain from which is turned round a pillar. The King holds his robe with his right hand, and points with the left to a globe and mathematical instruments.

"Some years past an addition was made to the Hall by taking part of the ward over the south cloister into it. In this are several portraits. Queen Anne, sitting, habited in a crown of gold, with a blue mantle, laced with gold, and lined with ermine; her black hair is curled, and without ornament; the arms are too small; but the neck and drapery are good; she holds the orb in her left hand, rested on the knee, the right crosses the waist.

"Josiah Bacon, merchant, died 1703. Whole-length, in a crimson silk gown, resting his right hand on a table, with a letter on it. A good picture, the drapery particularly so.

"William Garway, esq. died 1701; an indifferent whole-length. Sir F. Child, Knight and Alderman, President, died 1713. Sir F. Child, Knight and Alderman, President, died 1740. Neither worth describing."

A fine painting representing a shark in close pursuit of Sir Brook Watson, was bequeathed by him to the Hospital, and has recently been placed at the upper end of the Hall. The seamen appear in the act of rescuing him from the bite of the voracious monster, by which he unfortunately lost his leg.

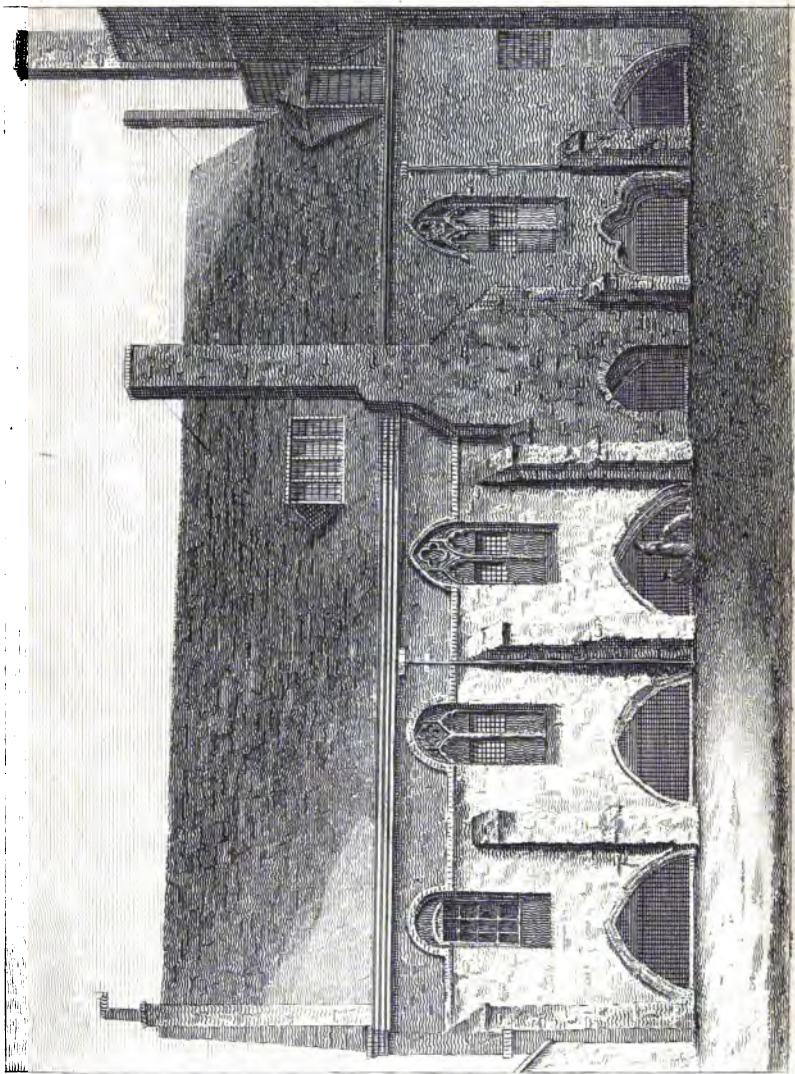
At the bottom or north end of the Hall is a fine-toned organ, which is used during the public suppers and on other special occasions. On the west side is a pulpit, in which one of the scholars intended for the University reads the prayers ; and on each side of the Hall is a small choir, capable of holding six boys, who are under the tuition of the Music-master, one of whom sets the psalm by singing the first line, after which he is accompanied by the others. When the Music-master is in attendance, the boys under his care are stationed in the organ-loft.

In a room between the upper end of the Hall and the Mathematical-school are correct models of the various sized vessels now composing the wooden walls of old England, with the name of the donors. These have been given with the view of illustrating the system of mathematics, and are doubtless of great assistance to the Mathematical-masters.

The subjoined view represents that part of the building which is over the cloister leading to the Infirmary from the Hall stairs. It is, I believe,







S. VIEW OF EAST OF THE GREY FRIARS MONASTERY,  
NOW CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

the only part that retains its original appearance, and forms the north side of the New-play-ground.

At the bottom of the Hall stairs is the Buttery, the care of which is entrusted to three boys, skilful in accounts, appointed by the Steward, to whom they render an account of every thing received and delivered. The senior buttry-boy takes charge of the bread ; the second of the butter and cheese ; and the third of the beer. The usual reward for the correct performance of their several duties is the privilege of going to see their friends on Saturdays after school-hours. There are other boys (of whom notice will be taken hereafter) who obtain the same reward for propriety of conduct in peculiar stations, either from the Steward or Masters, and they may be known by a small brass ticket suspended from one of the button-holes of the coat, without which no boy is permitted to leave the Hospital, except on general leave-days.

The entrance to the Hall from the west Cloister leads also to the Infirmary or Sick-ward, to which the boys are sent upon the first appearance of indisposition, that they may be under the immediate inspection and superintendence of the resident Apothecary, and a Nurse appointed for the purpose. This building, including the Apothecary's house, forms three sides of a square, which serves as a place of recreation for those approaching convalescence, and beyond which no boy is allowed to

go without permission of the Apothecary or Nurse, until his return to his own ward. The square called the New-play-ground, the Sick-ward, and a few out-buildings, form the west side of the whole fabric.

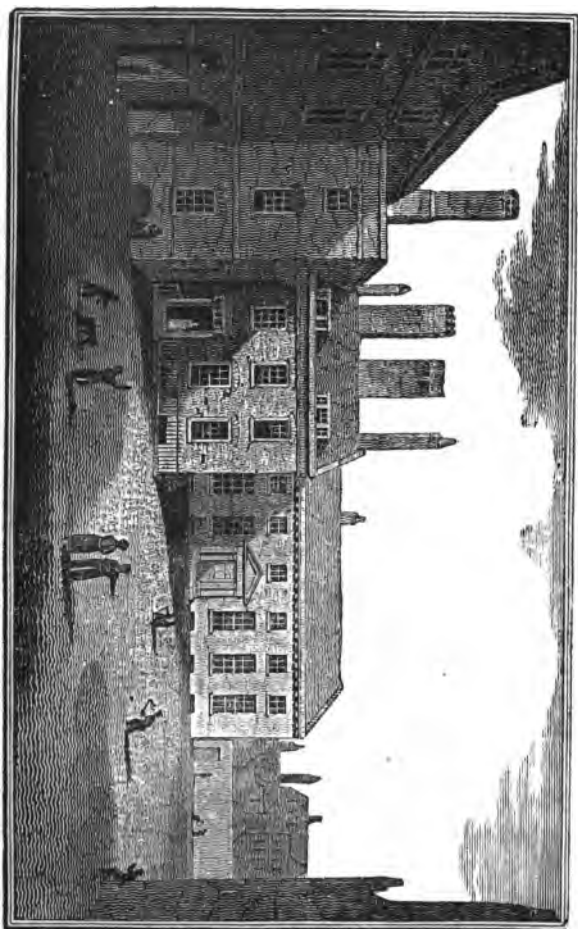


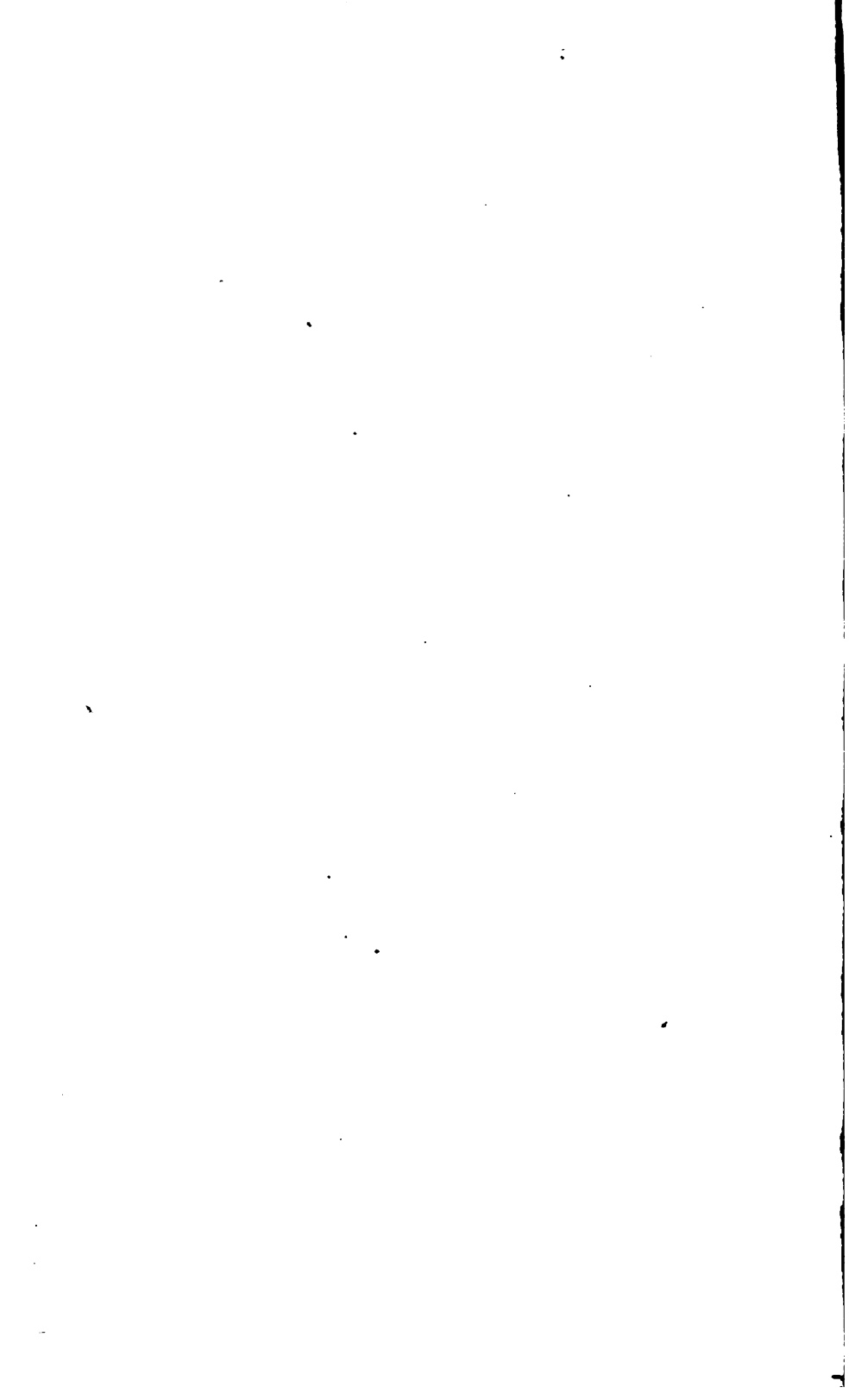
### THE WRITING-SCHOOL

stands at the north end of the Hall, over the New Cloister, the front looking into the play-ground called the Ditch. It is a building well adapted for the purpose, and will accommodate upwards of 500 boys, and is said to have cost about 5,000*l*. The statue of Sir John Moore was originally placed in a niche at the upper end of the school; but it has since been removed, and is now placed in the front of the building, on the outside, under the clock, with the following inscription:

“Anno Dom. 1694. This Writing-school and stately building was begun and completely finished at the sole charge of Sir John Moore, Knt. and Lord Mayor of the City in the year MDCLXXXI. now President of this House; he having been otherwise a liberal benefactor to the same.”

Under the Writing-school is the north-west gate (leading to St. Bartholomew's Hospital), which has been lately closed in consequence of projected improvements. Part of this Cloister has recently been partitioned off, and a convenient building





called the Lavatory erected for the boys to wash themselves in. It contains every convenience for accommodating from 100 to 150 boys at one time.

The house occupied by the Steward joins the Writing-school, and a few paces further is the Grammar-school. These are the only two buildings now remaining on the north side of the Hospital, which has within the last two or three years been greatly enlarged; and it appears that still further improvements are in contemplation.



#### THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL

is a handsome modern building, capable of accommodating about 500 children.

A portrait of John Smith, esq. ornaments the upper end of the school.

To those who have been Blues the opposite view requires no description; for the information, however, of those who have not, it may be necessary to state that it was taken from the south side of the *Ditch*, a play-ground so called, from the town-ditch running under it, which was arched over by Mr. Calthrop, as before stated. The building which joins the Grammar-school is inhabited by the Steward; and the north end of the Writing-school is seen at the end of the view.

On the South side of the entrance from Little Britain is the Treasurer's house; and the other

houses in this play-ground are occupied by the Matron, Masters, and Beadles. The Steward has also a small office on the south side, opposite his house.

Proceeding in an easterly direction, leads to the south-east entrance from Butcherhall-lane, Newgate-street ; and in this space (which is called the Counting-house-yard) stands the Counting-house, and several other houses, which are inhabited by the Clerks and some of the Masters. The Treasurer has also a back entrance to his house at the end of the Counting-house, and his garden runs at the back of all the houses on the east side of this yard. The opposite building is occupied by the boys ; and in a niche in the centre, fronting the door of the Counting-house, is a statue of King Edward (considered the most perfect one), which represents his Majesty, standing on a black marble slab, in the act of delivering the charter.



#### THE COUNTING-HOUSE

is a neat brick building, containing the necessary offices. On the ground floor is a good room for the Clerks, in which are the following portraits: Thomas Singleton, esq. 1653; William Gibbon, esq. 1662; Thomas Barnes, 1666; John Fowke, esq. 1691; Mr. Dyer, jun. and Mrs. Catharine Dyer. Over the Counting-house is the Court-room, a handsome room of the Doric order of ar-



chitecture. At the north end, upon brackets, stands the President's chair, under a little canopy, with the arms of England over it. Beneath the arms is a half-length portrait of king Edward, by Holbein, in good preservation, the countenance very fair and delicate, the nose Grecian, the lips full, blue eyes, and the hair inclines to be red. He wears a flat hat with a white feather falling on the left side; his coat, with half-sleeves, is crimson, and, in the painter's term, glazed over a lighter colour, on a border of deep red, embroidered with golden tracery; down each breast are double rows of gold wire or basket buttons, the lining ermine. The waistcoat represents white cloth or silk, richly embroidered with gold in squares; and his legs are covered in the same way. The shirt has a small frill round the neck. The hands are employed in an awkward position, the right holding a dagger; the left supported by the thumb being hooked in the girdle, probably a favourite attitude with the King; but the dagger is undoubtedly the painter's. (*See the Frontispiece.*)

On the right of the above is a half-length of Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely, with a more placid countenance than the generality of his portraits. On the left of King Edward is a portrait of James the Second, the right hand pointing to the crown and globe.

Besides the above royal pictures, there are portraits of the following gentlemen who have been

Presidents of the Hospital: Sir Richard Dobbs, knight (the first President), 1553; Sir Wolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor 1585, President 1592; Sir John Leman, 1632; Sir Christopher Clitherow, 1641; Sir Thomas Vyner, 1658; Sir John Frederick, 1662; Sir John Moore, 1684; Sir Francis Forbes, 1727; and Richard Clark, esq. the present Chamberlain of London, 1800. There are also portraits of the following benefactors: Dame Mary Ramsay, 1599; Mr. Richard Young, 1661; Erasmus Smith, esq. 1666; John Morice, esq. 1670; Daniel Colwall, esq. 1690; Thomas Stretchly, esq. 1692; Henry Stone, esq. 1693; and Thomas Parr, "of Lisbon, merchant, educated here. He died July 1, 1783, aged 64 years."

Under the portrait of Sir Richard Dobbs is the following *elegant* verse:

"Christe's Hospitall erected was, a passinge dede of pitie,  
 What tyme Sir Richard Dobbe was Maior of this most famous  
     citie;  
 Who careful was in government, and furthered much the same,  
 Alsoe a benefactor good, and joyed to see it frame;  
 Whose portrait here his frendes have sett, to put each wight in  
     minde,  
 To imitate his vertuous dedes, as God hathe us assinde."

Besides the above, there is also a portrait of a Mr. St. Amand, the grandfather of the benefactor, which was left to the Hospital under very peculiar circumstances, as will appear by the following extract from the will of James St. Amand, esq. of St.

George the Martyr, Queen-square, dated Aug. 9, 1749 :

“ I give the original picture of my Grandfather to Christ’s Hospital, upon condition that the Treasurer thereof give a receipt to my executors, and a promise never to alienate the said Picture ; and as often as a change of Treasurers takes place, every new Treasurer shall send a written receipt and promise of the same effect to the Vice-chancellor of Oxford. Item, I give all the rest of my money and property of every description (after the payment of my debts, legacies, and funeral; and whatever expence attends the execution of this will) to Christ’s Hospital. And my will is, that whatever of my effects the Governors of the Hospital shall consider as being of no benefit to the Hospital, they, the Governors, shall sell all such (except the Picture aforesaid) to the best advantage, and the money arising from the sale shall go, together with all the money I may leave in specie or in my banker’s hands undisposed of, to purchase 3 *per cent.* Bank Annuities, which Annuities, together with the securities for money which I leave behind me, shall be made one separate stock *never to be diminished* by the Hospital, unless my executors require the aid of a part of the said stock in consequence of an unforeseen expence attending this my will. My further will is, that the interest arising from such property (*as long as the Hospital shall preserve the aforesaid Picture*) shall be ap-

plied either to increase the number of Blue-coat children, or for the better assisting such of the children as may be put out apprentices by the said Hospital. I further desire that the aforesaid Picture shall be kept in the Treasury of the said Hospital, and that it annually be produced at the first General Court held after the first of January in every year, and such part of my will, relative to that Hospital, shall be then and there publicly read. I also desire that the Picture shall be shewn once annually to whomsoever the Vice-chancellor of Oxford shall send to demand a sight thereof; but in case the sight be refused to the Vice-chancellor or his Deputy, then I direct that all my bequests given to Christ's Hospital *shall immediately cease*. And I hereby give and devise the same from that time to the University of Oxford, to the intent that the University may buy freehold lands of inheritance, and the rent arising therefrom to be applied as follows: In the first place, the chief Bodleian Librarian shall receive of it as much as will augment his salary to 120*l.* annually, provided he be a Bachelor. Secondly, the Sub-Librarian, if a Bachelor, shall have his salary augmented to 70*l. per annum*, which augmentation of salary shall continue only as long as they remain bachelors, and shall not be paid again if they marry, until other Librarians who may be Bachelors are substituted in their room. What remains after paying them I desire may be applied to the pur-

chase of manuscripts and good printed editions of Classic Authors, such as may be worthy a place in the Library. In this manner I desire such money may be disposed of, as (if either Librarian is married) would contribute to the augmentation of his salary were he not married.”—One of the executors was the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, the eminent Antiquary.

“An erroneous opinion has been entertained that this picture is the portrait of the *Pretender*, and which probably may have arisen from the circumstance of one of the ancestors of Mr. St. Amand having married Asceline, the daughter of Robert D’Aubigny, of the House of Stuart, an English Baron in the reign of Henry the Third\*.”

On the west side of the Counting-house yard is an avenue that leads into the east cloister, at the end of which is the south entrance from Newgate-street. Over this gateway is another statue of King Edward, with the following inscription: “Edward the Sixth of famous memory, King of England, was the founder of Christ’s Hospital; and Sir Robert Clayton, Knight and Alderman, some time Lord Mayor of this City of London, erected this statue of King Edward, and built most part of this fabric, anno Dom. 1682.”

It is only from the passage leading to this gate, and from the backs of the houses in Newgate-

\* Carlisle’s Endowed Grammar Schools.

street, that the south front of the Hospital can be seen. It is a handsome piece of brick-work, ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order, with a circular pediment in the centre.

There is little else to notice respecting the building, except the lamentable state of decay into which it is fast approaching, notwithstanding the care and attention of the Governors; and it is to be feared that the all-destroying hand of Time will complete his ravages before the accumulating fund of the Hospital will enable the Governors to re-build it.

In 1803 the Governors came to a resolution (after a survey of the building had been taken) to re-build the whole as soon as a sufficient sum of money could be raised for the purpose; the particulars of which will be best explained by the following extract from the minutes of the General Court:

“ *Christ's Hospital, 28 Jan. 1803.* The General Court having resolved, if any surplus should arise, to appropriate such part of the same as may appear prudent for the establishment of a fund for gradually re-building this Hospital, the Governors take this mode of stating, that the necessity thereof has arisen from the very heavy annual charge of keeping in repair an antient erection, which has been professionally declared incapable,

in many parts, of being long upheld; and from its having therefore been resolved,

That it is far more for the interest of the Hospital to expend any sums that may hereafter be voted upon a plan for the gradual and uniform re-building of the Hospital, than to enter into any further repairs of the present building,

the first object in the view of the Governors is, as much as possible, to prevent a decrease in the number of children annually admitted; — the securing this object has hitherto prevented any appropriation to the Building Fund; and it is not probable that the general expenses will ever permit any considerable portion of the income of this house to be so supplied: a former General Court therefore

*Resolved unanimously,*

- ‘ That a subscription be immediately opened, to render effectual aid to the fund which may arise from the appropriation of the surplus revenue towards the gradual re-building this Hospital on its present site, and that which the Governors are enabled to purchase under the authority of Parliament, for the improvement and enlargement thereof in London;’

which solemn resolution has already received the countenance of many Governors, whose names,

and the sums they have subscribed, appear hereunder, and to whom the General Court thus make their public acknowledgments.

“ Two other Royal Hospitals (those of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas) were re-built by public subscription ; and after the liberal support this Hospital has experienced for two centuries and a half, the Governors entertain the confident expectation that a Royal Seminary, rendered important to the Kingdom at large by its magnitude, and by the liberal education and maintenance it affords, will also receive favourable attention from the generous and opulent upon so interesting an occasion ; and this General Court embrace the opportunity, so early afforded, of voting,

Their unanimous thanks to the Corporation of the City of London, for their unanimous resolution to subscribe the sum of 1,000*l.* towards the gradual re-building of Christ's Hospital upon its present site,

in which a further proof of the accustomed protection and attention of that respectable body to the Orphans of this City and others is eminently conspicuous, and an example held forth worthy of imitation.

By order of the Court, holden this day,  
RICHARD CORP, Clerk.”



In furtherance of the above Resolution, the following very respectable List of Subscriptions was soon after entered in the Hospital Books :

The Corporation of London .....	£.1000
Right Worshipful Sir John Wm. Anderson, Bart. President	100
Worshipful James Palmer, Esq. Treasurer .....	100
Hon. George William Hervey .....	100
Worshipful Company of Grocers .....	105
Sir Brook Watson, Bart. ....	100
Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham .....	100
Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. ....	200
Right Hon. Alexander Lord Viscount Bridport .....	100
Charles Flower, Esq. Alderman .....	100
Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of London .....	105
Thomas Rowcroft, Esq. Alderman .....	100
Isaac Hawkins Browne and Rev. Thomas Gisborne, out of the Estate of Isaac Hawkins Browne, deceased .....	1000
One educated in this House .....	100
Sir Walter Rawlinson .....	100
The Hon. Philip Pusey .....	100
Worshipful Company of Mercers .....	210
Worshipful Company of Drapers .....	200
The Amicable Society of Blues, consisting of Twenty Mem- bers, <i>per</i> Thomas James .....	250
Sir William Curtis, Bart. ....	100
Right Hon. Earl of Radnor .....	400
Worshipful Company of Apothecaries .....	105
Worshipful Company of Fishmongers .....	105
Worshipful Company of Skinners .....	315
Worshipful Company of Ironmongers .....	105
Worshipful Company of Salters .....	100
Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, second subscription .	105
Right Hon. Lord Eardley .....	100

Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors.....	£.106
Worshipful Company of Stationers.....	100
Sir Robert Peel, Bart. ....	100

Isaac Walker .....	£.100	James Jacks .....	£.50
John Walker .....	100	David Pike Watts.....	100
George Godwin.....	200	Robert Precious.....	100
Charles Pieschell.....	100	John Broadby Wilson...	50
James Clitherow .....	100	William Willis.....	100
Richard Clark.....	100	Thomas James.....	50
John Atkins.....	100	Rev. Robert Cranmer...	100
Clement S. Strong .....	100	James Hayes.....	100
Thomas Roberts .....	100	Charles Teissier.....	100
Francis Gosling.....	100	Charles Smith.....	105
Archibald Paxton.....	100	Robert Ladbroke .....	100
William Dent.....	100	James Brown.....	50
John Brickwood .....	100	Thomas Coutts.....	100
Richard Godwin .....	100	Thomson Bonar.....	100
Thomas Coles.....	100	J. C. Weguelin .....	50
Thomas Edward Freeman	100	Clement Tudway.....	100
William Wilcox.....	50	Samuel Hoare.....	100
Samuel Long.....	100	John Travers.....	100
Thomas Latham .....	100	Thomas Whipham.....	50
Robert Dent .....	100	George Brooks .....	100
John Dent .....	100	Josiah Holford.....	50
William Robinson .....	100	John Josiah Holford...	50
Edward Forster.....	100	Thomas Preston.....	50
John Godfrey .....	100	Robert Stevenson .....	100
William Pitt .....	50	William Darnborough...	50
Cornelius Denne.....	200	John Conyers.....	100
Richard Lea .....	100	Samuel Turner.....	50
William Bosanquet .....	50	Thomas Scott.....	100
Thomas Sayer.....	50	Wakelin Welsh .....	50
Rev. Matthew Thomas..	50	John March.....	100
Benjamin Cole.....	100	Richard Chester.....	100
Solomon Hougham. ....	50	James Powell.....	100

Joseph Kemp.....	250	Lacey Primatt .....	250
Francis Magniac .....	50	Henry Cranmer.....	100
James Hatch.....	105	James Graham .....	100
Philip Rundle.....	100	Peter Pope.....	50
John Weyland. ....	100	Samuel Smith.....	100

The records and other papers belonging to the Hospital are kept in a room built for the purpose, to preserve them from fire; and amongst them is the earliest record of the Hospital, and an Anthem sung by the first children, very beautifully illuminated.

There are in London twelve wards, or large rooms, for the children, besides the Infirmary or Sick-ward, and each of these wards accommodates from 50 to 70 boys.

The whole establishment will accommodate 1156 children, including 80 girls, who are provided for without any expence to their parents or friends, and furnished with every thing necessary to forward their education.

In 1809 there were 1065 children upon the foundation, of whom 65 were girls.

Of the 1000 boys,

161 were presented by companies, parishes, &c.

498 were sons of freemen,

239 sons of non-freemen,

102 sons of clergymen, who had, exclusive of the

— boys in the Hospital, 578 other children.

1000

—

The parents of 871 boys had, exclusive of those in the Hospital, 3606 other children ; and 27 boys had neither brother or sister.

Out of the 973 boys there were,

Orphans . . . . .	-	-	-	-	57
Sons of widows . . . . .	-	-	-	-	210
Motherless boys . . . . .	-	-	-	-	93
					<hr/>
					360
					<hr/>

Although thoroughly convinced of the necessity of re-building the Hospital, I must candidly acknowledge the effect of early attachments to be so powerful, that the beauty and elegance which would in all probability adorn the modern structure would fall far short of satisfying me for the loss of the present venerable fabric, which is a record of the noble deeds of some of the best men of the ages in which they lived. I have also felt no small degree of pleasure, and even pride, in the reflection, that men of the first eminence (many of whom had been dead for ages before I was born) had paced those cloisters, habited in the same simple garb, and under the same restrictions as myself.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

The government of the Foundations of King Edward having been vested in the Corporation of London, the Lord Mayor, all the Aldermen, and twelve of the Common-Council (chosen by lot out of their own body), have the government of this Hospital, aided and assisted by those gentlemen who have become Governors by benefaction.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Councilmen, have all the privileges of individual Governors. The Aldermen have exclusive privileges; but the Common-Councilmen act in common with the other Governors, and have the same powers, but no more, and on quitting the Common-Council they cease to be Governors. This also applies to the Aldermen, who are only Governors by virtue of their office; and on ceasing to be Aldermen they also cease to be Governors, unless they have become Governors by benefaction.



### APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS BY BENEFACTION.

The Treasurer, upon receiving a benefaction of 400*l.* informs the Committee, who recommend that the gentleman should be made a Governor, if qualified. The Court then refers it back to the

Committee, to consider of his qualifications, and to report thereon, which is done by ballot. It usually follows that the gentleman is appointed a Governor, no benefactor to that amount having been refused for a great many years.

The number of Governors added to the list by benefactions from 1806 to 1816 was 105; and the amount of their benefactions upwards of 30,000*l*. All the Governors are not made by virtue of having given 400*l*. each. Twenty are to be named in two years by the Governors in rotation. If there are twenty Governors made by virtue of their benefactions, there are no nominations, except in the case of a new Alderman being made within the two years.

Every Alderman, at the first biennial nomination after he comes into office, is allowed to name a Governor (which Governor is to be a benefactor to the amount of 200*l*.), although the full number of twenty should have been nominated on account of benefactions to the amount of 400*l*. In the latter case, the new Alderman names the *twenty-first* Governor, and there is no Rotation Governor at all.

The number of Benefaction Governors is not limited. Every Governor, nominated in what way soever, must become a benefactor to the amount of 200*l*.; but Aldermen becoming Governors are not compelled to become benefactors. The Hospital is, however, indebted to Aldermen for some of its

principal benefactions : among whom the following appear conspicuous : Sir John Frederick, who re-built the Hall after the fire in 1666 ; Sir Robert Clayton, who built the whole of the South front of the Hospital ; Sir John Moore, who built the Writing-school ; and to the late Alderman Gill the Hospital is principally indebted for the erection of that noble modern building, the Grammar-school ; besides sundry benefactions from Aldermen to a very considerable amount.

At the head of the Government of the Hospital is the President, who, being an Alderman, is of course one of the Corporation, and is elected for life, provided he continues an Alderman. But the more immediate government is vested in the Treasurer (who is Chairman of all Committees), and a Committee, chosen from the whole body of Governors. This Committee has the whole superintendence of the Hospital ; meets the second Wednesday in every month, except August ; and reports to the General Court from time to time upon the state of the foundation.

There are five regular appointed Courts, and as many others as the business requires : the whole of the Governors are summoned to these Courts, and have each a vote, and fifteen is the quorum.

Every Governor, upon his admission as such, receives in full Court the following impressive charge from the President or Treasurer :

“ Worshipful,

“ The cause of your repair hither at this present is, to give you knowledge that you are elected and appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the office, charge, and government of Christ's Hospital.

“ And therefore this is to require you and every of you, that you endeavour yourselves, with all your wisdom and power, faithfully and diligently to serve in this vocation and calling, which is an office, trust, and worship ; for ye are called to be the faithful disposers and distributors of the goods of Almighty God to his poor and needy members. In the which office and calling if you should be found negligent and unfaithful, ye shall not only declare yourselves to be the most unworthy and unthankful servants of Almighty God, being put in trust to see the relief of his poor and needy flock ; but also ye shall shew yourselves to be very notable and great enemies to that work which most highly doth advance and beautify the commonwealth of this realm, and chiefly of this City of London.

“ These are therefore to require you and every of you, that ye here promise, before God and this assembly of your fellow-governors, faithfully to travail in this your office and calling, that this work may have its perfection, and that the needy number committed to your charge be diligently and wholesomely provided for, as you will answer be-



fore God at the hour and time when you and we shall stand before Him to render an account of our doings. And promising this to do, you shall now be admitted into this company and fellowship."

The TREASURER receives and pays all sums of money appropriated to the use of the Hospital, of which he keeps an account, for the inspection of the Auditors, to whom he is to produce the cash remaining in hand. His annual accounts are made up in December, and delivered on or before the 10th of February. To relieve the Treasurer, a Receiver has been appointed who acts under his orders, and is expected to render a weekly account of his transactions, or oftener if necessary. The Treasurer is authorised to leave from 100*l.* to 1,000*l.* in the hands of this officer, for immediate demands, and to deliver money to him as occasion may require.

Within a month after his appointment, the Treasurer receives an inventory of every article in the custody of the Wardrobe-keeper and the other officers, which are indented. One part is kept by the Treasurer, the other by the person charged, by which regulation he is enabled to examine each article, as circumstances may require.

Collectors, and, in fact, all the officers are under his controul; and in case of failure in the performance of the several duties he is to report to a General Court. He is to enforce the orders and regulations of the House, summon Committees, and

give notice at the first Court of the withdrawing or failure of any of the revenues of the Hospital, by which it may be injured.

No payments for provisions, goods delivered, or work done, are to be made before the bills are examined, and signed by three of the Committee, except wages, fees, coals, and other goods purchased wholesale, and on which a discount is made. The Treasurer, and two Almoners, order all the necessaries for the children, which they are enjoined to do at the most reasonable prices.

The AUDITORS are to enquire as to the capability of gentlemen nominated for Governors, whose qualifications are submitted to them by a General Court. They are to inspect the accounts and report to the Court the general state of the Hospital.

The ALMONERS examine the qualifications of children presented for admission, and are answerable for the regulations of admission being strictly adhered to. They are to examine into the state of the houses both in town and country, and the number of children within them; taking care that no more are admitted than the revenues of the Hospital will comfortably provide for, and can be commodiously lodged after the rate of two in a bed.

The Almoners are occasionally to visit the Hall while the children are at their meals, to see that the provisions are good, properly dressed, and clean, and the various officers and nurses at their

posts. The wards are likewise subject to their inspection, that the proper attendance, cleanliness of beds and clothing, may be insured, and all necessaries furnished.

The Almoners are to distribute with benevolence and impartiality all gifts and pensions at their disposal, preferring the most deserving objects, and to propose to a full Committee any regulations conducive to the welfare of the institution.

The RENTERS, when summoned, are to attend all views, and assist the Treasurer and other Governors with their judgment in the valuing of estates and houses belonging to the Hospital, and in making a true report to the next Committee; to assist in letting them, either upon lease, or tenants at will, with due attention to the forms upon such occasions, and, when expedient, the particulars of which are to be submitted to the Court. They are also enjoined "to be careful that none of the Hospital's leases are assigned to paupers, or other improper persons, and that no encroachment be made on any part of the Hospital's estates."

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#### OFFICERS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

In London there are four Classical Masters; two Writing-masters, with two Ushers; Mathematical-master upon King Charles's foundation, and

one upon Mr. Travers's; Drawing and Singing-master; Steward, and Matron; four Clerks; a Surveyor and Architect; Land-surveyor, and Solicitor; a Physician, Surgeon, and resident Apothecary. There are also six Beadles, three Street-keepers (who act under the Lord Mayor in keeping the peace), besides thirteen Nurses, and a Cook.

At Hertford there is a Classical-master, Writing-master, and two Ushers; and two Mistresses to the girls' school; a Steward and Matron; Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; two Beadles, nine Nurses, and a Cook.

All the Masters, Clerks, and Beadles, have houses within the Hospital (or an allowance in lieu), but no other perquisites; except the Head Classical-master, who has an additional allowance for delivering a Sunday evening lecture throughout the year, except during the time of the public suppers and the August vacation.

The duties of the Masters will be best explained by referring to the **MODE OF INSTRUCTION**; to which may be added, the children are under their controul during school-hours only.

The **STEWARD** has the whole superintendance of the children at all times except during school-hours. He takes an account of all eatables, and every thing connected therewith; seeing that the children want neither their proper portion of food, or the necessaries wherewith to eat it. He

presides at all their meals in the Hall; and takes care that the Nurses and others make an impartial distribution of the several articles. The regulations in the Wards are also under his controul, he appointing the Monitors to assist the Nurses in preserving order and regularity; and visiting them occasionally himself. With the Steward rests the punishment of all petty offences; and the usual time of reporting defaulters is when the boys are all assembled at meals. If any boy has been guilty of a gross offence, the Steward reports him to the Committee of Governors, who relieve him from any responsibility by having the offender before them, and apportioning the degree of punishment, which sometimes, but very rarely, amounts to expulsion.

To the MATRON belongs the duty of attending more particularly to the cleanliness of the children, and also of the linen; the Nurses being under her immediate controul. In case of improper conduct she is to report them to the Committee who will remedy the grievance by suspension for a time, or, in case of a repetition of bad conduct, by removal.

The duties attached to the offices of Surveyor, Collector, Clerks, Wardrobe-keeper, &c. need scarcely be particularised, as the several names are sufficiently descriptive of the duties of the offices.

The duties of the office of PHYSICIAN may be

pretty generally understood ; but, taking the particularly healthy state of the children into consideration, those duties are seldom much in request. It happens sometimes, however, that the best regulations cannot protect the children from epidemic diseases, as was the case in 1803 or 1804, during the time Dr. Long was Physician. A complaint in the eyes, somewhat resembling the ophthalmia, raged to such an extent, that the Sickward would not afford accommodation for those that were affected ; they were consequently confined to their own wards, and ordered to attend the medical consultation every morning. The regulations adopted soon had the desired effect, and the number of invalids was brought down to its usual amount, which, upon the average, is under twenty. Since that time one or two similar instances have occurred, when the Governors, to prevent the disorder spreading, fitted up one of the drying-rooms as an additional Infirmary, by which means all communication with those affected was effectually prevented. It is scarcely necessary to add, that by these regulations health was shortly restored.

We find that Charles the Second took some interest in the appointment of a Physician, as will appear from the following document sent to the Governors upon a vacancy occurring during his reign :

“ Charles Rex. Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Having received very ample tes-

timony of the learning, and knowledge, and experience, of our trusty and beloved John Downes, Doctor in Physick, and Censor of the College of Physicians, and being willing that Our Hospital should be provided with an able Physician; We have thought fit hereby most particularly to recommend him to you for the place of Physician to that Our Hospital, void by the death of Sir John Micklethwaite; willing and requiring you to confer the same upon him accordingly, to have, hold, and enjoy it, with all the rights, privileges, emoluments, and advantages thereto belonging; and so, not doubting your ready compliance herein, We bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Windsor, Aug. 2, in the 84th year of our reign.

“By his Majestie’s command, CONWAY.”

The SURGEON, besides his attendance at the Sick-ward, attends at the Counting-house upon the days of admission for the purpose of examining the children that are presented; and makes his report to the Governors previous to their admission.

The APOTHECARY resides constantly in the Hospital, and is not allowed to attend any one that does not reside there. He is not to be absent without leave of the Treasurer or the Almoners. He provides, at the expence of the Hospital, all such drugs and medicines as the Physician judges necessary; he has, in fact, a complete apothecary’s shop. He attends the Physician in his examination of the patients, and administers his prescrip-

tions; and in the unavoidable absence of that officer, acts to the best of his judgment, and submits his proceedings to him at the first opportunity.

To each ward there is a NURSE, who has the charge of all the articles used by the children in her ward; to see that they are kept clean, and to appoint boys to serve them out at the proper times. She is to see that the beds are properly made, the linen changed in due course, and the ward kept clean, and that no improper conduct is allowed by the Monitors whom the Steward appoints to assist her in keeping order. Any thing occurring contrary to these directions is to be reported to the Steward either by herself or one of the Monitors. She also attends in the Hall, to cut up the victuals for the children under her care.

The Nurse of the Sick-ward is to receive all children that are sent to her by the other nurses on account of indisposition; and is particularly exhorted upon her appointment to use the utmost tenderness and humanity towards the children placed under her care. She is to receive the medicines from the Apothecary, administer them, and report their effects either to him or the Physician. To obey the orders of the Steward for the government of the children, and those of the Matron for their cleanliness and comfort. She is to prevent the children playing at any unlawful games, or doing any thing that may retard their



recovery ; to summon them before her at uncertain hours, have their names called over, and report to the Steward all absentees. She is to keep a book for the purpose of inserting the names of the children under her care, when they came, what their disorders, and the dates of their recovery ; and in case of death to give immediate notice in writing at the Counting-house, that proper measures may be taken for their interment. In other respects her duty resembles the other nurses.

The BEADLES have various duties to perform, some being appointed to attend at the Counting-house, and others to assist the Steward in enforcing the regulations for preventing improper games during play-hours. They have, besides, all the duties usually allotted to persons in those situations. — There are two shops within the Hospital, which are kept by the Beadles ; and the others have a supply of House money, which they change for the money given to the boys by their friends, as the shops take House money only.

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#### MODE OF PRESENTATION.

- The Lord Mayor has two presentations, one as Alderman, and one as Lord Mayor ; the President three, two as President, and one as Alderman ; the other Aldermen have each one presentation an-

nually, provided children are admitted. In 1757 there were no presentations issued, except that they complimented the Lord Mayor with his extra one.

If the Lord Mayor happened to be President, he would have four presentations—two as President, one as Lord Mayor, and one as Alderman.

The Treasurer has also two presentations as Treasurer, and one in his turn as Governor.—The privilege of the extra presentations, with a house within the Hospital, the taxes of which are paid, medical attendance, and the use of the balance in his hands, which averages about 2000*l.* is all that appertains to the office of Treasurer, there being no salary.

The ordinary Governors fill up the remaining number in rotation, beginning each year where the last presentation left off.

At a Court held April 28, 1809, the following Regulations for the admission of Children were specially revised and settled:

I. That every Governor may present the child of a parent not free of the City of London, nor a Clergyman of the Church of England, either on his first, second, or third presentation, as he shall think proper; and so on, one in every three presentations.

II. That no children be admitted, but such as shall be between the ages of seven and ten years,

which is to be proved by such certificates, affidavits, and vouchers, as are now, or shall be hereafter required by the orders of the General Court.

III. That a child, whose parent or parents has or have two other children under fourteen years of age to maintain, may be admitted by a presentation, although such child has one brother or sister, and no more, already on the charge of this Hospital.

IV. That no child shall be admitted who is a foundling, or maintained at the parish charge.

V. That no children of livery servants, except the freemen of the City of London; or children who have any adequate means of being educated or maintained, or who are lame, crooked, or deformed, so as not to be able to take care of themselves, or have any infectious distemper, as leprosy, scald-head, itch, scab, evil;—or rupture, or distemper which shall be judged incurable, shall be taken into this Hospital, on any account, or by any presentation whatever; and if any such shall happen to be admitted, and afterwards found disqualified, in some or one of these instances, they shall be immediately sent home to their parents, or to the parishes from whence they came.

VI. That none be admitted without a due certificate from the minister, churchwardens, and three of the principal inhabitants of the parish from whence such children come, certifying the age of the said children, and that they have no adequate means of being educated or maintained; the said

minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants engaging to discharge the Hospital of them, before or after the age of fifteen years, if the Governors shall so require.—If the father is minister of the parish, the certificate to be signed by the officiating minister of a neighbouring parish.

VII. To prevent children being admitted contrary to the above Rules, they shall be presented to a General Court, who will examine into the truth of the certificates, vouchers, and testimonials required, touching their age, birth, orphanage, or other qualifications, or refer the same to the Committee of Almoners, strictly to examine whether the allegations contained in each separate petition and presentation are true, and conformable to the right of the presentor, and the above regulations; and all such as shall be found otherwise shall be rejected.



#### ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

There are generally from 130 to 150 boys admitted annually, exclusive of those admitted on gifts. The Hospital is obliged, pursuant to the wills of benefactors, to receive 90 children of this description; of whom four are from Guy's Hospital, and the rest from public companies and parishes entitled to present upon the above authorities. The vacancies are filled up as they arise, without

waiting for the annual period. When a boy of this description is discharged, notice is given to the parties entitled to present, and his place is filled up the next Committee day,

When a Governor gives a presentation to the parents or relatives of the child to be admitted, it is necessary for them to obtain a certificate of the marriage of the parents, and also a copy of the register of the birth of the child, which must be taken to the Counting-house any day (holidays excepted) between the hours of nine and three, when the presentation will be filled up, the parents giving an account of the number of children they have, their income, &c.; and information may then be obtained on what day the child will be admitted should it be found eligible.

Every child is stripped and examined by the medical establishment, previous to his being admitted; and upon the report of those gentlemen the admission principally depends.

Once in every year the Steward takes an opportunity of calling out all those boys whose terms expire within the year, and directs them to apprise their friends of the circumstance; the friends, in consequence, usually come within a few days of the time, and apply at the Counting-house, where a written discharge is made out, which must be delivered to the Steward, and the boy is at liberty to depart.

If a boy upon leaving the school is bound apprentice, his master is entitled to the sum of 5*l.* which will be paid upon his producing the indenture, pursuant to the will of a benefactor, who has left a sum of money for that purpose; and at the expiration of the apprenticeship the young man may petition for a gift towards setting him up in business. To obtain this, he must apply at the Counting-house for a blank petition, which will be granted upon his producing the copy of his freedom; this must be signed by himself, his late master, and any Governor who is not on the Committee. As there is a specific sum left for the purpose, the amount of the gift will be in proportion to the number of applicants. It has been known in peculiar cases to amount to near 20*l.*; but, in general, is not above 5*l.* and never less, so that, if the number of applicants is too large to allow 5*l.* to each, they are taken alphabetically as far as the money will go, and those who are unsuccessful take precedence of the new applicants the year following.

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#### MODE OF INSTRUCTION.

The boys are taught—to the utmost extent that they are taught in other great schools—reading, writing, arithmetic, all classical learning, and He-

brew ; part in mathematics, and part in drawing. According to a recent regulation, all the boys proceed as far in the classics as their talent or age will allow. They all leave at fifteen, except those who are intended for the University or the Sea.

A sufficient number complete the classical course of education to fill up the University exhibitions as they become vacant. About 200 are taught in the classics at Hertford, and are transferred to the London establishment when they are about twelve years of age.

There are seven Exhibitions or Scholarships for Cambridge, and one for Oxford, belonging to the Institution ; the value of which at Cambridge is 60*l.* *per annum* ; and at Pembroke Hall an additional Exhibition from the College, making about 90*l.* for the four years, and 50*l.* for the last three years ; to which may be added the Bachelor's and Master's Degrees, which are all paid by the Hospital. The Oxford Exhibitions are 10*l.* more, or 70*l.* The Governors pay all fees of entrance, 20*l.* towards furnishing the room, 10*l.* for books, and 10*l.* for clothes, making at least 50*l.* for the outfit.

The Grecians, or Scholars intended for the University, are selected by the Head Classical-master, without any interference of the Governors, according to their talents and behaviour, subject to the approval of their friends. In the event of more than one being equally qualified, the choice would fall upon the boy of best behaviour ; and if talent

and behaviour were both equal, it would then go by seniority. One Exhibition goes every year to Cambridge, and one every seventh year to Oxford, making eight in seven years.

The following Church-preferments are in the patronage of the Hospital :

Berden Perpetual Curacy, Essex.

Clavering cum Langley Vicarage, Essex.

Colne Engaine Rectory, Essex.

Endford Vicarage, Wilts.

Horley Vicarage, Surrey.

Ugley Vicarage, Essex.

Wormshill Rectory, Kent.

And the following alternately with the Haberdashers' Company :

Albrighton Vicarage, co. Salop.

Bitteswell, Diseworth, and Wigston Vicarages,  
Leicestershire.

Leiston Curacy, Suffolk.

On St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21) the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Governors, attend Divine Service at Christ Church, where an Anthem is sung by the boys, and a Sermon preached by one of the young gentlemen who have lately returned from College; after which his Lordship, accompanied by the Sheriffs and Governors, proceed to the Hall, where two Orations are delivered—one in English by the Senior Scholar, who soon after goes to College; and the other in Latin by the next in rotation. A handsome collection is then made for



the youths ; and his Lordship and the Governors retire to the Court-room, where an excellent dinner is served up under the direction of the Steward.

In the Mathematical-school the boys go through a complete nautical course of education, which comprises,

1. Decimal, sexagesimal, and logarithmetical arithmetic, the extraction of the roots, and the first principles of vulgar fractions.

2. The usual methods of finding the golden number, epact, the moon's age, the time of her southing, and also the time of high water in any port.

3. The principles of geometry in the construction of such problems as are useful and necessary in the following articles.

4. Plane and spherical trigonometry in the resolution of all the various cases of rectangular and oblique angular triangles.

5. The use of the terrestrial globe in finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, their angle of position, and the distance between them. Also the use of the celestial globe in finding the latitudes, longitudes, right ascensions, declinations, amplitudes, azimuths, and altitudes of the sun, moon, or fixed stars ; together with the times of their rising, setting, and culminating.

6. Plane-sailing, *i. e.* the working of traverses, the resolution of all plane-sailing questions, with

their application to sailing in currents and turning to windward.

7. Mercator's and middle latitude sailings, exemplified in the resolution of all the usual questions.

8. Projection of the sphere; and the application of spherical trigonometry in the resolution of such questions in astronomy as are necessary in finding the amplitudes, azimuths, altitudes, right ascensions, declinations, and angular distances, of the sun, moon, and fixed stars.

9. The doctrine of parallaxes, and the method of computing their effects on the altitudes and angular distances of celestial objects.

10. The use of instruments proper for observing the altitudes, azimuths, and angular distances of the sun, moon, and stars; such as the quadrant, and amplitude and azimuth compass, with the use of the observations in finding the variation of the compass, the latitude a ship is in, as well from the meridional altitudes of the sun, moon, and stars, as by means of two altitudes of the sun and the time which elapses between the observations; also in finding the longitude of the ship by a time-keeper, and by the observed distance of the moon from the sun or a fixed star.

11. The use of the plane and Mercator's charts.

12. The use and application of the preceding articles in the actual working of day's work, and correcting the dead reckoning by the observations.

## EXAMINATION DAYS.

There are two Examination Days in the course of the year, *viz.* in March and September, when the boys belonging to the Grammar-schools are examined as to their progress in the Classics by the Head-master of St. Paul's school; in Reading, by the Rev. Mr. Prince; and in Arithmetic, by a Gentleman appointed by the Governors for that purpose, who distributes two gold and four silver medals to the six boys who shew the greatest proficiency. Twelve boys are selected by the Examiner from under each Writing-master, after a previous examination, to contend for the prizes upon Examination Day, nine of whom must be unsuccessful. Having thrice had the honour of being appointed a candidate (the second of which times I had the good fortune to be successful \*, and the third did not take place till after I had left the school), I can add my humble testimony to the impartiality of the whole proceeding. The practice adopted by the Examiner is to read the questions to the boys for them to copy upon their slates, after which, upon a given signal, they begin, and the boy that is first done turns his slate face downwards upon the table before the Examiner, the se-

\* An unfortunate fire at the house of my master during my apprenticeship deprived me of this medal; which, after the hard struggle I had to obtain it, was considered of no trifling value.

cond places his in the same manner upon the first, and so on till they are all done, when they are turned up altogether, and each boy reads his own answer. The Examiner then takes down the names of all those boys whose sums are right, and the first boy that has done the greatest number is declared entitled to the gold medal, and the next two have a silver medal each.

There are also prize pieces, written for the occasion, exhibited upon a cross table at the top of the Hall; and the Treasurer awards a silver-gilt pen to the best writer under each of the two Masters, and the other boys that write prize pieces have each a small silver medal given them. The boys who write the prize pieces are selected by their Masters, each of the two Masters appointing six. The pieces are exhibited, without any names, with the Master's private mark at the back, and in this state the Treasurer, assisted by the Governors present, declares to which the prize appertains. The boys afterwards put their names to their pieces, and take them to their friends.

The other pieces written for the occasion are laid out upon the dining-tables in the Hall, and each boy has his own performances placed before him.

The prize drawings are also hung up in the Hall, and a medal awarded to the boy who executed the best.

## SCHOOL HOURS.

From the 1st of March to the 31st of October, school begins at seven o'clock, and continues till eight, and then again from nine till twelve. In the afternoon from two till five.

From the 1st of November to the last day of February, school begins at eight o'clock, and continues till nine, and then again from ten till twelve. In the afternoon from two till four.



## VACATIONS.

At Easter there is a vacation of ten days, commencing with the Wednesday in Passion-week, which is called cloathing week.

On Easter Monday the boys walk in procession, accompanied by the Masters and Steward, to the Royal Exchange, from whence they proceed to the Mansion-house, where they are joined by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, Recorder, Chamberlain, Town Clerk, and other City Officers, with their Ladies. From thence the cavalcade proceeds to Christ Church, where a Sermon is preached, always by one of the Bishops, and an Anthem sung by the children. His Lord-

ship afterwards returns to the Mansion-house, where a grand civic entertainment is prepared, which is followed by an elegant ball in the evening.

On Easter Tuesday the boys again walk in procession to the Mansion-house, but, instead of the Masters, they are accompanied by the Matron and Nurses. On Monday they walk in the order of the schools, each Master being at the head of the school over which he presides; and the boys in the Mathematical-school carry their various instruments. On Tuesday they walk in the order of the different wards, the Nurses walking at the head of the boys under her immediate care. On their arrival at the Mansion-house they have the honour of being presented individually to the Lord Mayor, who gives to each boy a new sixpence, a glass of wine, and two buns. His Lordship afterwards accompanies them to Christ Church, where the service is the same as on Monday. The sermon is on Tuesday usually preached by his Lordship's Chaplain.

The rest of the week is the same as the other vacations; Wednesday being a whole holiday or *Leave* \*, and Friday a *Half-day leave*. On the Monday following, which is called *Funking Monday*, school is resumed. The very name of *Funk-*

\* Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the vacation weeks, are the days appointed for the boys to visit their friends, and are termed *Leaves*; all other days when there is no school, and they are not allowed to leave the Hospital, are termed Holidays only.

*ing Monday* cannot fail of recalling to the mind of all Blues (even now the terror of the rod is past) the gloomy aspect of the morning, especially in the countenances of those who had neglected performances to account for.

At Whitsuntide the holidays continue one week, upon the same plan as to *Leaves* as at Easter.

From Whitsuntide till the August holidays there is only the intermission of a few *half-day-leaves* on Saints' days. It is at this vacation, which lasts a month, that the privilege of sleeping out is granted. This being intended for the accommodation of boys whose friends reside in the country, is granted upon certain conditions: the boy must have been upwards of two years in the school; must not change any part of his dress, nor be seen within ten miles of London, except in going and returning. Application must be made by the friends of the boy to the Steward, and their success depends principally upon good behaviour. No boy is allowed to sleep out at any other time, except when recommended by the medical establishment, and the period is then determined by the health of the party.

At Christmas the holidays commence with Christmas-day, and continue for the remainder of that week, and the whole of the next.

Besides the holidays already mentioned, every red-letter day is a holiday, and most of them *Leaves*; and there are a few more that appear to

depend upon good behaviour only, but which custom has made as independent of it as any other holidays: of this description is the Wardrobe-keeper's holiday, the Steward's birth-day, and the Nurse's holiday.

It is the custom for the Wardrobe-keeper, after he has finished serving out the new clothes, which is on the Thursday before Easter, to make application to the Steward for a *Leave* for the boys on account of their good behaviour, which is always granted. The Nurse's holiday is on the Thursday before the August vacation; and as the boys are always in school till three o'clock on Thursdays, it is necessary for them to apply to the Masters as well as the Steward. The Steward's holiday is, of course, whenever his birth-day may happen to fall.



#### PUBLIC SUPPERS.

Every Sunday evening from the first Sunday in March to the last Sunday in May, both inclusive, is appropriated to the Public Suppers; that is, when company is admitted into the Hall to witness the ceremony, which, to strangers in particular, is a very interesting sight. It is necessary upon these occasions to be introduced personally by a Governor.

The ceremony commences by the Steward



giving three loud knocks upon his table ; the first of which may be termed a signal for the boys to take their places, the second for silence, and the third for the Grecian to begin reading one of the lessons appointed for the evening service of that day. This is followed by appropriate prayers. The response of *Amen* at the end of each prayer, pronounced by near eight hundred voices, seems to have an almost electrical effect upon strangers, but to us who were habituated to the sound of it fifteen or twenty times a day that effect is entirely lost. After prayers the Grecian gives out the psalm to be sung, which is followed by a short grace that closes the ceremony before supper.

The grace after supper is followed by an anthem ; and the ceremony concludes with the boys passing in rotation before the President or Treasurer (whichever may happen to fill the chair), to whom they make their bow, and retire. The separation of the different wards is known by the Nurses being at the head of the boys under their care (and, when candles were necessary, preceded by a little boy holding two high candlesticks). A minute observer would also notice that in each ward there are boys carrying the same things that have been used at supper, such as bread-baskets, table-cloths, knife-baskets, &c. all of which add considerably to the effect.

Mr. Malcolm, who attended as a stranger to witness the ceremony, makes the following obser-

vation upon the singing, the justness of which few, I think, will question: "Such is the modulation and restraint of the voices, that, though numerous enough to deafen the hearer, the sounds ascend in powerful yet gentle strains to the throne of mercy, for blessings on the founders and benefactors. Indeed, the harmony would be complete, were it not for the unpleasant s that hisses through our language, which is particularly perceivable in the hymn sung by the boys, and may perhaps be unavoidable."

The public suppers a few years back began at Christmas and ended at Easter, instead of the present regulation; and here I must be allowed, with all due deference to the Committee, to notice the loss of effect by putting off the public suppers till the evenings are sufficiently light to render lamps unnecessary. That most praiseworthy motive, economy, may have suggested the alteration, but the saving is, I think, hardly equivalent to the sacrifice, though, perhaps, something must be allowed for the prejudice created by the effect of a brilliant illumination upon a juvenile mind. The many tastefully-arranged lights on each side of the Hall, the lighted organ-loft, the numerous candles, with their decorated stands, and, above all, the handsome erection for visitors, with the brilliantly-lighted sconce in its front, and the large window and its splendid drapery, with its lights also, cannot be given up by those who have so often taken

part in the ceremony without a feeling of the deepest regret.

A Library has within the last few years been established within the Hospital. Each ward has a portion of the books forming the library allotted to it, which are changed for the books in some other ward as often as the Head Classical-master shall direct. The library consists of many of the most valuable standard works in English literature, besides many light things suited to the juvenile minds of the readers. The privilege of reading these books is confined to the three first reading classes, and the boys are allowed, during the long evenings between the 3d of September and the first Thursday after Easter, to sit up two hours later at night than the other boys for the purpose of perusing them. No book, which does not belong to this library, is permitted to be read unless first inspected and approved of by one of the Grecians.

The interior government of the wards is vested in the Nurses, assisted by three or four Monitors, who are appointed by the Steward. These Monitors, if in the first reading class, are appointed Markers by the Head Classical-master. The duty of a Marker is, to hear the boys read and spell after dinner on Sundays; and, as a reward, the Head Classical-master is allowed to distribute silver medals among those whom he thinks most deserving. These he gives, with few exceptions, to

those who have filled the situation a year or more, upon their leaving the school. A Marker is known by his wearing a medal suspended by a light blue ribband from the button-hole on Sundays.

#### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

According to the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1816, it appears that the gross income of the Hospital, exclusive of the balance in the hands of the Treasurer upon making up the accounts, and arising from all sources, was, in 1814, 44,725*l.*; and in 1815, 43,386*l.* The expenditure for the same years was—1814, 41,061*l.*; and, in 1815, 40,420*l.*

The Nurses are paid weekly, provision bills quarterly, and the workmen and tradesmen's bills half-yearly.

The cash-book is balanced every week, signed by the Treasurer, and laid before the Committee every time they meet.

The annual amount of salaries in London in 1815 was 5,244*l.* and at Hertford 1,746*l.* making a total of 6,990*l.* which includes the wages of all the servants, and pensions to retired officers and widows.



I should have mentioned, in the account of the INFIRMARY, the very interesting ceremony of performing the funeral rites of the few who depart this life while in the Hospital. The deaths occur so seldom that few comparatively have had the opportunity of paying this last sad tribute of respect to the memory of a departed school-fellow ; but when the melancholy occasion does occur, a more solemn or interesting ceremony can scarcely be witnessed. A procession is formed in the square of the Infirmary, consisting of the Beadles, the Steward, the whole of the boys belonging to the same ward as the deceased, the choir-boys, the Minister (one of the Classical-masters), and Clerk ; then the corpse, followed by his own relations and friends as mourners. As soon as the boys enter the Cloisters, they begin singing the Burial Anthem, which they continue all round, and until they reach the burial-ground, when the Minister (as in other cases) begins the funeral service. The Cloisters upon these occasions are cleared of all but those who assist in the mournful ceremony, which adds greatly to the solemnity ; indeed, it is hardly possible to describe the effect when the procession is proceeding round those reverberating remains of the old Priory, dismal at all times when cleared of those who give life to the scene, but doubly so upon these occasions. The echo of

the Burial Anthem at this time has an effect which those only who have witnessed the ceremony can form a just idea of.



Having availed myself upon a former occasion of the very able letter of Mr. Lamb on the Character of the Christ's Hospital Boys, I feel little disposed to deviate from the plan I then adopted. Besides, as Mr. Lamb and myself agree to the very letter, I should experience no trifling difficulty in telling the same story after him. The opportunity, therefore, thus afforded of avoiding a comparison by which I should undoubtedly suffer, is an additional motive for my purloining the labour of another, and, as something of the kind would be expected here, I take the liberty of *fudging*\* from Mr. Lamb accordingly. I shall also, at the suggestion of a friend, add a note or two.

\* To those among my readers who were not Blues, it may be necessary to observe that the copying of sums from one boy's book into that of another, instead of fresh working them, was termed *fudging*.

ON  
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,  
AND THE  
CHARACTER OF THE BOYS.

BY MR. CHARLES LAMB.

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A great deal has been said about the Governors of this Hospital abusing their right of presentation, by presenting the children of opulent parents to the Institution. This may have been the case in an instance or two ; and what wonder, in an establishment consisting, in town and country, of upwards of a thousand boys ! But I believe there is no great danger of an abuse of this sort ever becoming very general. There is an old quality in human nature, which will perpetually present an adequate preventive to this evil. While the coarse blue coat and the yellow hose shall continue to be the costume of the school, (and never may modern refinement innovate upon the venerable fashion !) the sons of the Aristocracy of this country, cleric or laic, will not often be obtruded upon this seminary.

I own, I wish there was more room for such complaints. I cannot but think that a sprinkling

of the sons of respectable parents among them has an admirable tendency to liberalize the whole mass ; and that to the great proportion of Clergymen's children in particular which are to be found among them it is owing, that the foundation has not long since degenerated into a mere charity-school, as it must do upon the plan so hotly recommended by some reformists, of recruiting its ranks from the offspring of none but the very lowest of the people.

I am not learned enough in the history of the Hospital to say by what steps it may have departed from the letter of its original charter ; but believing it, as it is at present constituted, to be a great practical benefit, I am not anxious to revert to first principles, to overturn a positive good, under pretence of restoring something which existed in the days of Edward the Sixth, when the face of every thing around us was as different as can be from the present. Since that time the opportunities of instruction to the very lowest classes (of as much instruction as may be beneficial and not pernicious to them) have multiplied beyond what the prophetic spirit of the first suggester of this charity could have predicted, or the wishes of that holy man even aspired to. There are parochial schools, and Bell's and Lancaster's, with their arms open to receive every son of ignorance, and disperse the last fog of uninstructed darkness which dwells upon the land. . What harm, then, if in the heart of this



noble City there should be left one receptacle, where parents of rather more liberal views, but whose time-straitened circumstances do not admit of affording their children that better sort of education which they themselves, not without cost to their parents, have received, may without cost send their sons? For such Christ's Hospital unfolds her bounty. To comfort the desponding parent with the thought that, without diminishing the stock which is imperiously demanded to furnish the more pressing and homely wants of our nature, he has disposed of one or more perhaps out of a numerous offspring, under the shelter of a care scarce less tender than the paternal, where not only their bodily cravings shall be supplied, but that mental *pabulum* is also dispensed, which HE hath declared to be no less necessary to our sustenance, who said, that "not by bread alone man can live." Here neither, on the one hand, are the youth lifted up above their family, which we have supposed liberal, though reduced; nor on the other hand, are they liable to be depressed below its level by the mean habits and sentiments which a common charity-school generates. It is, in a word, an institution to keep those who have yet held up their heads in the world from sinking; to keep alive the spirit of a decent household, when poverty was in danger of crushing it; to assist those who are the most willing, but not always the most able, to assist themselves; to separate a child from his family for

a season, in order to render him back hereafter, with feelings and habits more congenial to it, than he could ever have obtained by remaining at home in the bosom of it. It is a preserving and renovating principle, an antidote for the *res angusta domi*, when it presses, as it always does, most heavily upon the most ingenuous natures \*.

This is Christ's Hospital; and whether its character would be improved by confining its advantages to the very lowest of the people, let those judge who have witnessed the looks, the gestures, the behaviour, the manner of their play with one another, their deportment towards strangers, the whole aspect and physiognomy of the vast assemblage of boys on the London foundation, who freshen and make alive again with their sports the else mouldering cloisters of the old Grey Friars — which strangers who have never witnessed, if they pass through

\* Here I must observe, that whatever difference there may be in the rank which the parents or friends of the boys hold in society, it makes not the slightest difference in the school; and I cannot do better than give an illustration of this in the language of Mr. Leigh Hunt, communicated in a friendly letter upon the subject of the present publication. "I recollect at the time I was there," says Mr. Hunt, "an instance of two boys, one of whom, when he went home, used to go up stairs to his father or kinsman, I forget which, the owner of the house, and the other down stairs to his father the coachman. The best of it was, as you must well remember, that distinctions of this kind had no effect whatever upon the sense of a boy's importance among his school-fellows."

Newgate-street, or by Smithfield, would do well to go a little out of the way to see: let those judge, I say, who have compared this scene with the abject countenances, the squalid mirth, the broken-down spirit, and crouching, or else fierce and brutal deportment to strangers, of the very different sets of little beings who range round the precincts of common orphan schools and places of charity.

For the Christ's Hospital boy feels that he is no charity-boy; he feels it in the antiquity and regality of the foundation to which he belongs; in the usage which he meets with at school, and the treatment he is accustomed to out of its bounds; in the respect, and even kindness, which his well-known garb never fails to procure him in the streets of the metropolis; he feels it in his education, in that measure of classical attainments, which every individual at that school, though not destined to a learned profession, has it in his power to procure, attainments which it would be worse than folly to put it in the reach of the labouring classes to acquire: he feels it in the numberless comforts, and even magnificences, which surround him; in his old and awful cloisters, with their traditions; in his spacious school-rooms, and in the well-ordered, airy, and lofty rooms where he sleeps; in his stately dining hall, hung round with pictures by Verrio, Lely, and others, one of them surpassing in size and grandeur almost any other in the kingdom; above all, in the very extent and magnitude of the

body to which he belongs, and the consequent spirit, the intelligence, and public conscience, which is the result of so many various yet wonderfully combining members. Compared with this last-named advantage, what is the stock of information, (I do not here speak of book-learning, but of that knowledge which boy receives from boy,) the mass of collected opinions, the intelligence in common, among the few and narrow members of an ordinary boarding-school.

The Christ's Hospital or Blue-coat boy has a distinctive character of his own, as far removed from the abject qualities of a common charity-boy, as it is from the disgusting forwardness of a lad brought up at some other of the Public Schools. There is *pride* in it, accumulated from the circumstances which I have described, as differencing him from the former; and there is a *restraining modesty*, from a sense of obligation and dependance, which must ever keep his deportment from assimilating to that of the latter. His very garb, as it is antique and venerable, feeds his self-respect; as it is a badge of dependance, it restrains the natural petulance of that age from breaking out into overt-acts of insolence. This produces silence and a reserve before strangers, yet not that cowardly shyness which boys mewed up at home will feel; he will speak up when spoken to, but the stranger must begin the conversation with him. Within his bounds he is all fire and play; but in the streets he

steals along with all the self-concentration of a young monk. He is never known to mix with other boys; they are a sort of laity to him. All this proceeds, I have no doubt, from the continual consciousness which he carries about him of the difference of his dress from that of the rest of the world; with a modest jealousy over himself, lest, by over-hastily mixing with common and secular playfellows, he should commit the dignity of his cloth. Nor let any one laugh at this; for, considering the propensity of the multitude, and especially of the small multitude, to ridicule any thing unusual in dress—above all, where such peculiarity may be construed by malice into a mark of disparagement—this reserve will appear to be nothing more than a wise instinct in the Blue-coat boy. That it is neither pride nor rusticity, at least that it has none of the offensive qualities of either, a stranger may soon satisfy himself by putting a question to any of these boys: he may be sure of an answer couched in terms of plain civility, neither loquacious nor embarrassed. Let him put the same question to a Parish boy, or to one of the Trencher caps in the ——— Cloister; and the impudent reply of the one shall not fail to exasperate, any more than the certain servility, and mercenary eye to reward, which he will meet with in the other, can fail to depress and sadden him.

The Christ's Hospital boy is a religious character. His school is eminently a religious founda-

tion ; it has its peculiar prayers, its services at set times, its graces, hymns, and anthems, following each other in an almost monastic closeness of succession. This religious character in him is not always untinged with superstition. That is not wonderful, when we consider the thousand tales and traditions which must circulate, with undisturbed credulity, amongst so many boys, that have so few checks to their belief from any intercourse with the world at large ; upon whom their equals in age must work so much, their elders so little. With this leaning towards an over-belief in matters of Religion, which will soon correct itself when he comes out into society, may be classed a turn for Romance above most other boys. This is to be traced in the same manner to their excess of society with each other, and defect of mingling with the world. Hence the peculiar avidity with which such books as the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and others of a still wilder cast, are, or at least were in my time, sought for by the boys. I remember when some half dozen of them set off from school, without map, card, or compass, on a serious expedition to find out *Philip Quarll's Island*.

The Christ's Hospital boy's sense of right and wrong is peculiarly tender and apprehensive. It is even apt to run out into ceremonial observances ; and to impose a yoke upon itself beyond the strict obligation of the moral law. Those who were

contemporaries with me at the School five-and-twenty or thirty years ago, will remember with what more than Judaic rigour the eating of the fat of certain boiled meats, under the denomination of *gags*, was interdicted. A boy would have blushed, as at the exposure of some heinous immorality, to have been detected eating that forbidden portion of his allowance of animal food, the whole of which, while he was in health, was little more than sufficient to allay his hunger. The same, or even greater, refinement was shewn in the rejection of certain kinds of sweet cake. What gave rise to these supererogatory penances, these self-denying ordinances, I could never learn\*; they certainly argue no defect of the conscientious principle. A little excess in that article is not undesirable in youth, to make allowance for the inevitable waste which comes in maturer years. But in the less ambiguous line of duty, in those directions of the moral feelings which cannot be mistaken or depreciated, I will relate what took place in the year

\* "I am told that the Steward (Mr. Hathaway), who has evinced on many occasions a most praise-worthy anxiety to promote the comfort of the boys, had occasion for all his address and perseverance to eradicate the first of these unfortunate prejudices, in which he at length happily succeeded, and thereby restored to one half of the animal nutrition of the School those honours which painful superstition and blind zeal had so long conspired to withhold from it."—Such may possibly be the case at present, but twenty years after Mr. Lamb's time the custom remained unaltered.

1785, when Mr. Perry, the Steward, died. I must be pardoned for taking my instances from my own times. Indeed, the vividness of my recollections, while I am upon this subject, almost bring back those times; they are present to me still. But I believe that in the years which have elapsed since the period which I speak of, the character of the Christ's Hospital boy is very little changed. Their situation in point of many comforts is improved; but that which I ventured before to term the *public conscience* of the School, the pervading moral sense, of which every mind partakes, and to which so many individual minds contribute, remains, I believe, pretty much the same as when I left it. I have seen within this twelvemonth almost the change which has been produced upon a boy of eight or nine years of age, upon being admitted into that school; how, from a pert young coxcomb, who thought that all knowledge was comprehended within his shallow brains, because a smattering of two or three languages and one or two sciences were stuffed into him by injudicious treatment at home, by a mixture with the wholesome society of so many school-fellows, in less time than I have spoken of, he has sunk to his own level, and is contented to be carried on in the quiet orb of modest self-knowledge in which the common mass of that unpretentious assemblage of boys seem to move on; from being a little unfeeling mortal, he has got to feel and reflect. Nor would it be a difficult matter to



shew how at a school like this, where the boy is neither entirely separated from home, nor yet exclusively under its influence, the best feelings, the filial for instance, are brought to a maturity which they could not have attained under a completely domestic education; how the relation of parent is rendered less tender by unremitted association, and the very awfulness of age best apprehended by some sojourning amidst the comparative levity of youth; how absence, not drawn out by too great extension into alienation or forgetfulness, puts an edge upon the relish of occasional intercourse, and the boy is made the better *child* by that which keeps the force of that relation from being felt as perpetually pressing on him; how the substituted paternity, into the care of which he is adopted, while in every thing substantial it makes up for the natural, in the necessary omission of individual fondnesses and partialities, directs the mind only the more strongly to appreciate that natural and first tie, in which such weaknesses are the bond of strength, and the appetite which craves after them betrays no perverse palate. But these speculations rather belong to the question of the comparative advantages of a public over a private education in general. I must get back to my favourite school; and to that which took place when our old and good Steward died.

And I will say, that when I think of the frequent

instances which I have met with, in children, of a hard-heartedness, a callousness, and insensibility to the loss of relations, even of those who have begot and nourished them, I cannot but consider it as a proof of something in the peculiar conformation of that School, favourable to the expansion of the best feelings of our nature, that, at the period which I am noticing, out of five hundred boys there was not a dry eye to be found among them, nor a heart that did not beat with genuine emotion. Every impulse to play, until the funeral day was past, seemed suspended throughout the School; and the boys, lately so mirthful and sprightly, were seen pacing their Cloisters alone, or in sad groupes standing about, few of them without some token, such as their slender means could provide, a black ribband, or something to denote respect, and a sense of their loss. The time itself was a time of anarchy, a time in which all authority (out of school-hours) was abandoned. The ordinary restraints were for those days superseded; and the gates, which at other times kept us in, were left without watchers. Yet, with the exception of one or two graceless boys at most, who took advantage of that suspension of authorities to *skulk out*, as it was called, the whole body of that great School kept rigorously within their bounds by a voluntary self-imprisonment; and they who broke bounds, though they escaped punishment from any Master, fell into a general disrepute among us, and for that which at any other time would have been

applauded and admired as a mark of spirit, were consigned to infamy and reprobation: so much *natural government* have gratitude and the principles of reverence and love, and so much did a respect to their dead friend prevail with these Christ's Hospital boys above any fear which his presence among them when living could ever produce. And if the impressions which were made on my mind so long ago are to be trusted, very richly did their late Steward deserve this tribute. It is a pleasure to me even now to call to mind his portly form, the regal awe which he always contrived to inspire, in spite of a tenderness and even weakness of nature that would have enfeebled the reins of discipline in any other master; a yearning of tenderness towards those under his protection, which could make five hundred boys at once feel towards him each as to their individual father\*. He had faults, with which we had nothing to do; but with all his faults, indeed Mr. Perry was a most extraordinary creature. Contemporary with him, and still living, though he has long since resigned his occupation, will it be impertinent to mention the name of our excellent Upper Grammar-master, the Rev. James Boyer? He was a disciplinarian, indeed, of a different stamp from him whom I have just described; but, now the terrors of the rod, and of a temper a little too hasty to leave the

\* This character of Mr. Perry must not be passed over without noticing how strictly it applies to his successor, Mr. Hathaway, the late Steward.

more nervous of us quite at our ease to do justice to his merits in those days, are long since over, ungrateful were we if we should refuse our testimony to that unwearied assiduity with which he attended to the particular improvement of each of us. Had we been the offspring of the first gentry in the land, he could not have been instigated by the strongest views of recompence and reward to have made himself a greater slave to the most laborious of all occupations than he did for us sons of charity, from whom, or from our parents, he could expect nothing. He has had his reward in the satisfaction of having discharged his duty, in the pleasureable consciousness of having advanced the respectability of that Institution to which, both man and boy, he was attached; in the honours to which so many of his pupils have successfully aspired at both our Universities; and in the staff with which the Governors of the Hospital at the close of his hard labours, with the highest expressions of the obligations the School lay under to him, unanimously voted to present him.

I have often considered it among the felicities of the constitution of this School, that the offices of Steward and Schoolmaster are kept distinct; the strict business of education alone devolving upon the latter, while the former has the charge of all things out of school, the controul of the provisions, the regulation of meals, of dress, of play, and the ordinary intercourse of the boys. By this division of management, a superior respecta-

bility must attach to the teacher, while his office is unmixed with any of these lower concerns \*. A still greater advantage over the construction of common boarding-schools is to be found in the settled salaries of the Masters, rendering them totally free of obligation to any individual pupil or his parents. This never fails to have its effect at schools where each boy can reckon up to a hair what profit the master derives from him, where he views him every day in the light of a caterer, a provider for the family, who is to get so much by him in each of his meals. Boys will see and consider these things; and how much must the sacred character of preceptor suffer in their minds by these de-

\* It has been observed, and I think very justly, that the difference in the behaviour of the Christ's Hospital boys, when compared with those of any other public schools, is principally, if not entirely, to be attributed to the admirable regulation of separating the offices of Steward and Schoolmaster; by this means the conduct of the boys is continually under some controul. The Beadles, under the direction of the Steward, are at all parts of the bounds during play-hours, so that it is scarcely possible for the boys to practice any prohibited games, or otherwise act improperly, without being discovered. This wholesome check must have tended materially to produce that propriety of conduct which distinguishes them from the boys belonging to those schools which permit an unrestrained range of the public streets (and an association with all kinds of company of course) in the interval between school-hours. Were similar regulations adopted in other great schools, the apprehension of ill-usage so frequently felt (by females in particular), while passing through their Cloisters, would be entirely removed.

grading associations! The very bill which the pupil carries home with him at Christmas, elded out, perhaps, with elaborate though necessary minuteness, instructs him that his teachers have other ends than the mere love to learning in the lessons which they give him; and though they put into his hands the fine sayings of Seneca or Epictetus, yet they themselves are none of those disinterested pedagogues to teach philosophy *gratis*. The master, too, is sensible that he is seen in this light; and how much this must lessen that affectionate regard to the learners which alone can sweeten the bitter labour of instruction, and convert the whole business into unwelcome and uninteresting task-work, many preceptors that I have conversed with on the subject are ready with a sad heart to acknowledge. From this inconvenience the settled salaries of the Masters of this School in great measure exempt them; while the happy custom of choosing Masters (indeed every Officer of the Establishment) from those who have received their education there, gives them an interest in advancing the character of the School, and binds them to observe a tenderness and a respect to the children, in which a stranger, feeling that independence which I have spoken of, might well be expected to fail.

In affectionate recollections of the place where he was bred up, in hearty recognitions of old school-fellows met with again after the lapse of years, or in foreign countries, the Christ's Hospi-

tal boy yields to none; I might also say, he goes beyond most other boys. The very compass and magnitude of the School, its thousand bearings, the space it takes up in the imagination beyond the sphere of ordinary schools, impresses a remembrance, accompanied with an elevation of mind, that attends him through life. It is too big, too affecting an object, to pass away quickly from his mind. The Christ's Hospital boy's friends at school are commonly his intimates through life. For me, I do not know whether a constitutional imbecility does not incline me too obstinately to cling to the remembrances of childhood; in an inverted ratio to the usual sentiments of mankind, nothing that I have been engaged in seems of any value or importance, compared to the colours which imagination gave to every thing then. I belong to no body corporate such as I then made part of.—And here, before I close, taking leave of the general reader, and addressing myself solely to my old school-fellows, that were contemporaries with me from the year 1782 to 1789, let me have leave to remember some of those circumstances of our School, which they will not be unwilling to have brought back to their minds.

And first, let us remember, as first in importance to our childish eyes, the young men (as they almost were) who, under the denomination of *Grecians*, were waiting the expiration of the period when they should be sent, at the charges of the Hospital, to one or other of our Universities, but

more frequently to Cambridge. These youths, from their superior acquirements, their superior age and stature, and the fewness of their numbers (for seldom above two or three at a time were inaugurated into that high order) drew the eyes of all, and especially of the younger boys, into a reverent observance and admiration. How tall they used to seem to us! how stately would they pace along the Cloisters!—while the play of the lesser boys was absolutely suspended, or its boisterousness at least allayed, at their presence. Not that they ever beat or struck the boys—that would have been to have demeaned themselves—the dignity of their persons alone insured them all respect. The task of blows, of corporal chastisement, they left to the common Monitors, or Heads of Wards, who, it must be confessed, in our time had rather too much licence allowed them to oppress and misuse their inferiors; and the interference of the Grecian, who may be considered as the spiritual power, was not unfrequently called for, to mitigate by its mediation the heavy unrelenting arm of this temporal power, or Monitor. In fine, the Grecians were the solemn Muftis of the School. *Æras* were computed from their time;—it used to be said, such or such a thing was done when S—— or T—— was Grecian.

As I ventured to call the Grecians the Muftis of the School, the King's boys, as their character then was, may well pass for the Janizaries. They were the terror of all the other boys; bred up under that



hardy sailor, as well as excellent mathematician, and co-navigator with Capt. Cook, William Wales. All his systems were adapted to fit them for the rough element which they were destined to encounter. Frequent and severe punishments, which were expected to be borne with more than Spartan fortitude, came to be considered less as inflictions of disgrace than as trials of obstinate endurance. To make his boys hardy, and to give them early sailor habits, seemed to be his only aim; to this every thing was subordinate. Moral obliquities, indeed, were sure of receiving their full recompence, for no occasion of laying on the lash was ever let slip; but the effects expected to be produced from it were something very different from contrition or mortification. There was in William Wales a perpetual fund of humour, a constant glee about him, which, heightened by an inveterate provincialism, of North-country dialect, absolutely took away the sting from his severities. His punishments were a game at patience, in which the Master was not always worst contented when he found himself at times overcome by his pupil. What success this discipline had, or how the effects of it operated upon the after-lives of these King's boys, I cannot say; but I am sure that, for the time, they were absolute nuisances to the rest of the School. Hardy, brutal, and often wicked, they were the most graceless lump in the whole mass; older and bigger than the other boys (for by the system of their education they were kept

longer at school by two or three years than any of the rest, except the Grecians), they were a constant terror to the younger part of the School; and some who may read this, I doubt not, will remember the consternation into which the juvenile fry of us was thrown, when the cry was raised in the Cloisters, that *the First Order was coming*—for so they termed the first form or class of those boys. Still these sea-boys answered some good purposes in the School. They were the military class among the boys, foremost in athletic exercises, who extended the fame of the prowess of the School far and near; and the apprentices in the vicinage, and sometimes the butchers' boys in the neighbouring market, had sad occasion to attest their valour.

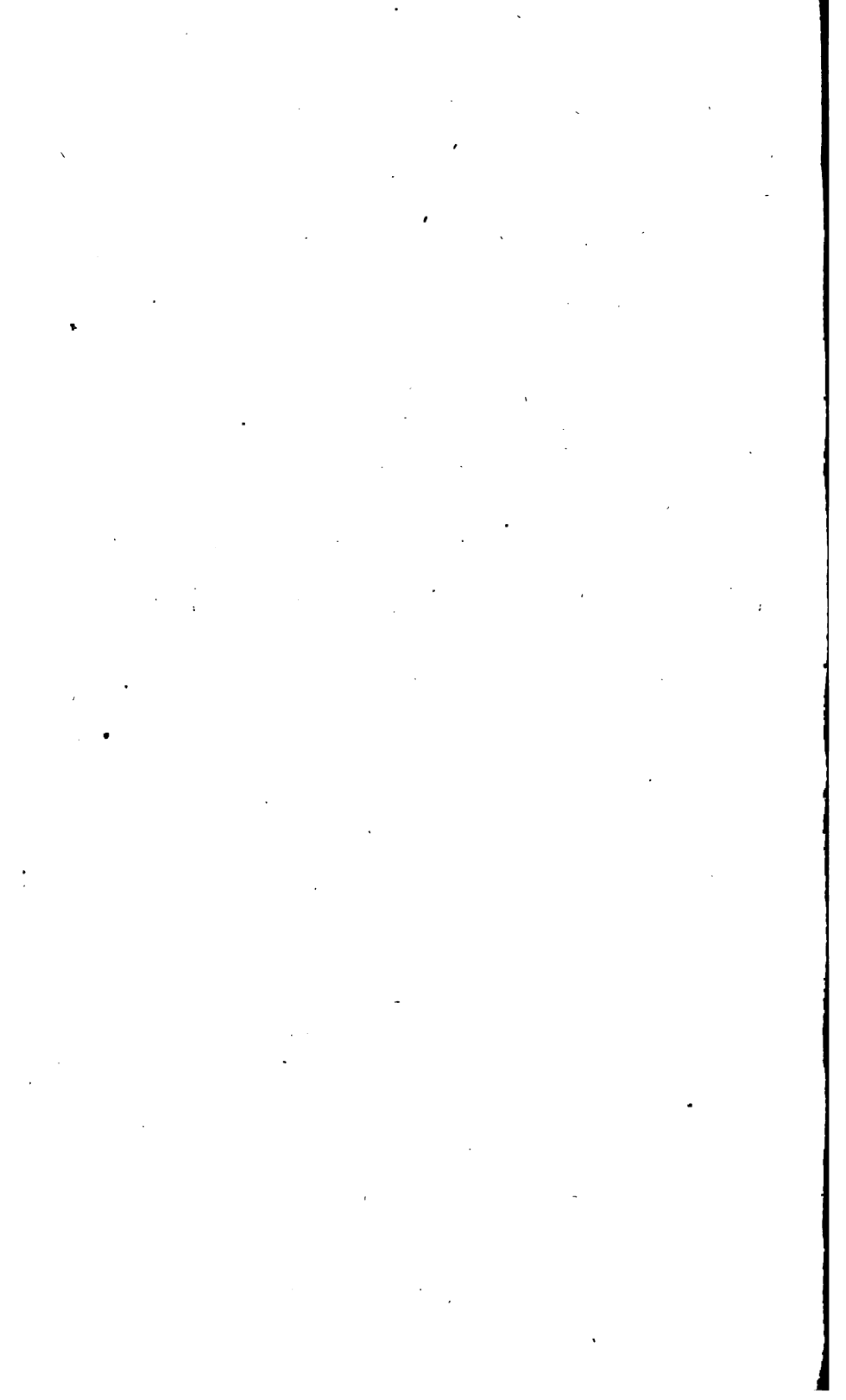
The time would fail me, if I were to attempt to enumerate all those circumstances, some pleasant, some attended with some pain, which, seen through the mist of distance, come sweetly softened to the memory. But I must crave leave to remember our transcending superiority in those invigorating sports, leap-frog, and basting the bear; our delightful excursions in the summer holidays to the New River, near Newington, where, like others, we would live the long day in the water, never caring for dressing ourselves when we had once stripped; our savoury meals afterwards, when we came home almost famished with staying out all day without our dinners; our visits at other times to the Tower, where, by antient privilege, we had

free access to all the curiosities; our solemn processions through the City at Easter, with the Lord Mayor's largess of buns, wine, and a shilling, with the festive questions and civic pleasantries of the dispensing Aldermen, which were more to us than all the rest of the banquet; our stately suppers in public, where the well-lighted Hall, and the confluence of well-dressed company who came to see us, made the whole look more like a concert or assembly, than a scene of a plain bread and cheese collation; the annual orations upon St. Matthew's Day, in which the Senior Scholar, before he had done, seldom failed to reckon up, among those who had done honour to our School by being educated in it, the names of those accomplished critics and Greek scholars, Joshua Barnes and Jeremiah Markland (I marvel they left out Camden while they were about it). Let me have leave to remember our hymns, and anthems, and well-toned organ; the doleful tone of the Burial Anthem chaunted in the solemn Cloisters, upon the seldom-occurring funeral of some school-fellow; the festivities at Christmas, when the richest of us would club our stock to have a gaudy day, sitting round the fire, replenished to the height with logs, and the pennyless, and he that could contribute nothing, partook in all the mirth, and in some of the substantialities of the feasting; the carol sung by night at that time of the year, which, when a young boy, I have so often laid awake from seven (the hour of going to bed) till ten, when it was

sung by the older boys and Monitors, and have listened to it, in their rude chanting, till I have been transported to the fields of Bethlehem, and the song which was sung at that season by Angel's voices to the shepherds.

Nor would I willingly forget any of those things which administered to our vanity. The hem-stitched bands, and town-made shirts, which some of the most fashionable among us wore; the town-girdles, with buckles of silver, or shining stone; the badges of the sea-boys; the cots, or superior shoe-strings of the Monitors; the medals of the Markers (those who were appointed to hear the Bible in the Wards on Sunday morning and evening), which bore on their obverse in silver, as certain parts of our garments carried in meaner metal, the countenance of our Founder, that godly and Royal child, King Edward the Sixth, the flower of the Tudor name—the young flower that was untimely cropped as it began to fill our land with its early odours—the boy-patron of boys—the serious and holy child who walked with Cranmer and Ridley—fit associate, in those tender years, for the Bishops and future Martyrs of our Church, to receive, or (as occasion sometimes proved) to give instruction.

**MEMOIRS**  
**OF**  
**SOME OF THE EMINENT MEN**  
**EDUCATED IN**  
**CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**



# MEMOIRS

OF

## Eminent Blues.

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CAMPIAN, EDMUND, was born at London in 1540, and, comparing the date of his birth with the foundation of the Hospital (1552), it will appear that he must have been one of its earliest scholars. Being a promising boy, and intended for the Church, he was selected to make an oration before Queen Mary upon her accession to the throne; and from thence he was elected Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, by its founder, Thomas White, in 1558. After taking the degrees of B. and M. A. he went into orders; and in 1566, when Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Oxford, he made an oration before her; and also kept an Act in St. Mary's Church with very great applause from that learned Queen.

It appears that he had a strong bias in favour of the Roman Catholic religion, which is not surprising, when it is considered that he prosecuted

his studies during the reign of Queen Mary. The first discovery of his attachment to the Romish Church was in the year 1568, while he was in Ireland; when he not only embraced the Popish religion himself, but laboured hard to make proselytes, for which he was seized and detained for some time. It was during his stay in Ireland that he wrote a history of that country, which was afterwards published by Sir James Ware, of Dublin, in 1633, folio. He escaped shortly after into England, but in 1571 transported himself into the Low Countries, and settled in the English College of Jesuits at Douay, where he openly renounced the Protestant religion, and had the degree of B. D. conferred upon him. From thence he went to Rome, where he was admitted into the Society of Jesuits in 1573; and afterwards sent by the General of his Order into Germany.

Dr. Campian resided for some time at Vienna, where he composed a tragedy called "Nectar and Ambrosia," which was acted before the Emperor with great applause. He soon after settled at Prague in Bohemia, where he taught rhetoric and philosophy for about six years in a College of Jesuits, which had been newly erected there. At length, being called to Rome, he was sent, by command of Pope Gregory, into England, where he arrived in June 1580. Here he performed all the offices of a zealous provincial, being very diligent in propagating his religion by all the arts of



conversation and writing. He seems to have challenged the English Clergy to a disputation by a pamphlet, intituled, "*Rationes Decem oblatis certaminis in Causa Fidei, redditus Academicis Angliæ,*" which was printed at a private press in 1581, and distributed the same year at Oxford, during the time of an Act in St. Mary's Church. It was afterwards printed in English, and ably refuted by the English divines. In short, Campian, though nobody knew where he was, was yet so active as to fall under the cognizance of Sir Francis Walsingham, then Secretary of State, who employed a person to find him out. He was soon after discovered in disguise in the house of a private gentleman in Berkshire, from whence he was conveyed in procession to the Tower of London, with a paper fastened to his hat, on which was written, "Edmund Campian, a most pernicious Jesuit." Afterwards, having been found guilty of high treason in adhering to the Bishop of Rome, the Queen's enemy, and in coming to England to disturb the peace and quiet of the realm, he was hanged and quartered, with other Romish priests, at Tyburn, December 1, 1581.

Mr. A. Chalmers, in the improved edition of the "*Biographical Dictionary,*" from which the greater part of this account is taken, says, "All parties allow him to have been a most extraordinary man; of admirable parts, an eloquent orator, a subtle philosopher, and skilful disputant, an exact preacher,

both in English and Latin, and a man of good temper and address."

After his death the following works were published as having issued from his pen, in addition to those before mentioned: "Nine Articles directed to the Lords of the Privy Council," 1581; "Chronologia Universalis;" "Conferences in the Tower," published by the English Divines in 1583, 4to; "Narratio de Divortio," Antwerp, 1631; "Orationes," *ibid.* 1631; "Epistolæ Variæ," *ibid.* 1631; and "De Imitatione Rhetorica," *ibid.* 1631.

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CAMDEN, WILLIAM, one of the most eminent English Antiquaries, was born in the Old Bailey, London, May 2, 1551. His father was a native of Lichfield, from whence he was sent very young to London, where he practised painting, and became a member of the Painter-stainers' Company. The inscription on the cup left by his son to the Company calls him *Pictor Londinensis*, which may refer either to his profession or his company. His mother was of the antient family of the Curwens of Workington in Cumberland.

Some doubts seem to have been entertained whether Camden received any part of his education at Christ's Hospital, he not having mentioned the circumstance; but Mr. Degory Wheare, who pronounced his funeral oration soon after his death, mentions it, and it is generally believed to have

been the case. The date of his admission, however, cannot be ascertained, owing to the records having been destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Being seized of the plague in 1563, he was removed to Islington, and appears to have finished his education at St. Paul's School, where he made such progress in learning as laid the foundation of his future fame.

From St. Paul's School Camden removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, and from thence, being disappointed of a demi's place, to Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, by the invitation of Dr. Thomas Thornton, his patron and tutor; and lastly, three years afterwards, to Christ Church, on the promotion of Dr. Thornton to a canonry there. He left behind him at Broadgate Hall a signal mark of the respect paid him by his contemporaries in the short Latin graces composed by him, which were used many years afterwards by the Scholars of that Society. At this time his acquaintance commenced with the two Carews, Richard and George; the latter of whom was by James I. created Baron Clopton, and by Charles I. Earl of Totness; and it has been supposed, as they were both Antiquaries, their conversation might give Mr. Camden a turn to that study, which, it appears, he had strongly imbibed before he left school, and improved at Oxford. He was also acquainted with John Packington, Stephen Powel, and Edward Lucy, knights.

After a residence of about five years at Oxford, he stood for a fellowship at All Souls, and afterwards supplicated to be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1570, but finding his interests thwarted by the Popish party on account of his known attachment to the Church of England, he returned to London, where he prosecuted his studies, under the patronage of Dr. Gabriel Goodman and his brother Dr. Godfrey Goodman, who supplied him with both money and books. In 1578 he applied again for the same degree, and seems to have taken it, but never completed it by determination. In June 1588 he supplicated the convocation by the name of William Camden, B. A. of Christ Church, "that whereas from the time he had taken the degree of Bachelor, he had spent sixteen years in the study of philosophy and the liberal arts, he might be dispensed with for reading three solemn lectures, and be allowed to proceed." His supplication was granted on condition that he stood in the following Act, which it seems his other engagements would not permit; for Wood says, his name is not in the registers. When he attended the funeral of Sir Thomas Bodley in 1613, his fame was so great, that the University voluntarily offered him the degree of Master of Arts, but whether he accepted it does not appear.

Upon leaving the University, he seems to have made the tour of great part of England; and in

1575, by the interest of his friend Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, he obtained the place of Second Master of Westminster School. The little leisure he could spare from this important charge he devoted to his favourite study. He was not content with pursuing it in his closet, but made excursions over the kingdom every vacation. In 1582, for example, he took a journey through Suffolk into Yorkshire, and returned by Lancaster. When at home he searched into the manuscript collections of our own writers, and the published writings of foreigners respecting us. At this time too, he meditated his great work, the "Britannia;" and as his reputation engaged him in an extensive correspondence both at home and abroad, Ortelius, whom he terms the great restorer of geography, happening to come over into England, applied himself to Mr. Camden for information respecting this country. His solicitations, and the regard our author had for his native country, prevailed on him to improve and digest the collections which he seems to have made at first only for private satisfaction and curiosity. He entered upon this task with every difficulty and disadvantage. It was a new science, which was to amuse and inform an age which had just began to recover itself from the heat and perplexity of philosophy and school divinity. The study of geography had been first attended to in Italy for the facilitating the reading of Roman history.

The names of places there, and even in the rest of Europe, where the Romans had so long kept possession, were not greatly altered; but in Britain, which they subdued so late, and held so precariously, a great degree of obscurity prevailed. The Roman orthography and terminations had obscured in some instances the British names; but the Saxons, who succeeded the Romans here, as they gained a firmer possession, made an almost total change in these as in every thing else. Upon their expulsion by the Normans, their language ceased to be a living one, while that of the Britons was preserved in a corner of the island. Very soon after the conquest there were few who could read the Saxon characters. In tracing the Roman geography of Britain, Mr. Camden might be assisted by Ptolemy, Antoninus's Itinerary, and the Notitia; but before he could become acquainted with the Saxon geography, it was necessary for him to make himself master of a language which had ceased for above 400 years. The few written remains of it were almost divided between three collections; that of Archbishop Parker, now at Bene't College, Cambridge; that of Archbishop Laud, now at Oxford; and that of Sir Robert Cotton, now in the British Museum.

After ten years' labour Mr. Camden published his "*Britannia*" in 1586, dedicated to William Cecil Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. What a favourable reception it met

with appears from the number of editions it passed through; for in the compass of four years there were three at London, one at Frankfort, 1590, one in Germany, and a fourth at London in 1594. The title which he retained in all editions was "*Britannia, sive florentissimorum regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, et insularum adjacentium, ex intima Antiquitate, chorographica Descriptio.*" The dedication is dated May 2, 1586, so that he finished this great work precisely at the age of thirty-five; and yet, as he informs us himself, he devoted to it only his spare hours and holidays, the duties of his office engrossing all the rest of his time.

As each new edition received large corrections and improvements from its author, he took a journey into Devon in 1589, and in June that year was, as appears by his Diary, at Ilfracomb, which is a prebend of the church of Salisbury, and had been bestowed on him that year by Dr. John Piers, then Bishop of that See, and his intimate friend; and he had been installed into it by proxy Feb. 6. This preferment he held till his death; and when Bishop Abbot held his general visitation at Whitsuntide in 1617, he excused himself from attending on account of his age, being then seventy, and was allowed to appear by proxy. The expence of this and other journies was defrayed by his friend Dr. Godfrey Goodman. In 1590 he visited Wales, in company with the famous Dr. Godwin, afterwards

Bishop of Landaff and Hereford. On October 23, 1592, he was attacked with a quartan ague, which, for a long while, baffled the help of physic, and brought him very low. During this illness, Dr. Edward Grant, who had been Head Master of Westminster School upwards of twenty years with great reputation, worn out with fatigue, resigned that place Feb. 1592-3; and in March following was succeeded by Camden. Mr. Wheare, Dr. Smith, and Bishop Gibson, all assign this vacancy to the death of Dr. Grant; and Wood, though in two articles he expresses himself doubtfully, in another affirms that he resigned about February 1592, and was succeeded by William Camden. He adds, that Dr. Grant died in 1601, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his epitaph, now defaced, but preserved in Mr. Camden's account of this Abbey-church, dates his death Aug. 3, 1601.

It was not till next year that Mr. Camden perfectly recovered from his ague; and soon after published the fourth edition of his *Britannia*, with great enlargements and improvements by his own care, and that of his friends. But all his attention could not defend him from the violent and indecent attack from Ralph Brooke (more properly Brookesmouth), York Herald, exposing certain mistakes which he pretended to have discovered in the pedigrees of the Earls of each county, and which he fancied might be attended with circumstances dishonourable to many of the most antient



and noble families in this kingdom. Brooke's book did not appear till many years after the fourth edition of the Britannia; but he had framed his materials soon after. Bishop Gibson ascribes this attack to envy of Mr. Camden's promotion to the place of Clarencieux King of Arms, in 1597, which place Brooke expected for himself. But though the piece is undated, it appears by the address to *Maister* Camden prefixed to it, that Camden was not then King of Arms, and he was created Richmond Herald but the day before. The truth is, that Mr. Camden in his first editions touched but lightly on pedigrees, and mentioned but few families; whereas in the fourth he enlarged so much upon them, that he has given a particular Index of *Barones et Illustriores Familie*, and recited near 250 noble houses. This Brooke, with the mean jealousy of a man whose livelihood was connected with his place, considered as an invasion on the rights of the College. This put him on examining these pedigrees, and on wishing to have them corrected, as Mr. Camden appears to have been ever ready to have his mistakes set right. Brooke tells us, indeed, that what he offered him for the fifth edition did not meet with that favourable reception he expected, even before Camden professed himself an Herald officially, and that foreigners, misled by his former editions, had blundered egregiously. He complains too, that he had been disturbed in writing, and much more in printing it, by Mr.

Camden's friends. That this was rather owing to a jealousy of his profession than of his promotion, appears further from hence, that though Mr. Camden himself in his answer to Brooke does not indeed take notice of his promotion, and the disgust it might have given him, yet this was after he had published his "Discoverie," and he shews throughout that disdain of his adversary's abilities, which Brooke complains of, never once admitting him to be right, or his corrections worth regarding, though in the fifth edition he wisely made use of them; and whoever peruses Brooke's book carefully will find, that what stung him most was, that a schoolmaster should meddle with descents and families, and at the same time treat Heralds with so little respect.

As soon as Camden found his health re-established, he made a journey to Salisbury and Wales, and returning by Oxford, spent some time in that City, taking notes in the Churches and Chapels there, which Wood says he had seen in the author's hand-writing; and Bishop Gibson speaks of fragments of them as still remaining. In 1597 he had a fresh illness, from which he recovered by the care of one Mrs. Line, wife of Cuthbert Line, to whose house he removed. This year he published his Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster School, intituled, "*Grammatices Græcæ Institutio compendiaria in Usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis*," London, 8vo, which, when Dr. Smith

published his life, in 1691, had run through forty impressions. Dr. Grant had composed one before, but Mr. Camden thought it deficient and inconvenient. Wood says he contracted it.

At this time he probably entertained no thoughts of quitting a post in which he was universally esteemed and respected. He refused the place of Master of Requests, offered him probably by Lord Treasurer Burleigh. But before the end of the year he quitted it for one in the Heralds' College. Richard Leigh, Clarencieux King of Arms, dying September 23, Sir Fulk Greville, Camden's intimate friend, solicited that office for him, which was immediately granted. But, because it was not usual for a person to rise to that dignity without having first been a Herald, he was, October 22, created Richmond Herald, and the next day Clarencieux. Bishop Gibson remarks, that Lord Burleigh was offended with Camden for obtaining this preferment by any other interest than his; but, on Mr. Camden's representing it to be the free thought of Sir Fulk Greville, he was reconciled to him, and continued his patronage during the remainder of his life.

Being now more at liberty, he travelled in 1600 as far as Carlisle, with his intimate friend Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Cotton, and having surveyed the Northern Counties, returned to London in December. This year he published his account of the monuments in Westminster Abbey, "Reges,

*Reginæ, Nobiles, et alii in Ecclesia Collegiata B. Petri Westmonasterii sepulti, usque ad annum reparatæ Salutis 1600,*" 4to; which, though no more than a collection of epitaphs, has preserved many that have been since destroyed or effaced. He re-printed it with enlargements in 1608, and 1606. This year also, came out a fifth edition of his *Britannia*, to which he added "An Apology to the Reader," in answer to what Ralph Brooke had published to the prejudice of his work. The original difference related only to some mistakes which Brooke imagined he had discovered. But when he fancied himself under the necessity of appealing to the world and to the Earl of Essex, then Earl Marshal, and his patron, he brought in other matter, foreign to his purpose, charging Camden with errors in the pedigrees of noble families, with not acknowledging the assistance he derived from Glover's papers in Lord Burleigh's Library, and from Leland, whom he pretends he had pillaged largely. Camden, in answer, acknowledges himself to have been misled by one of his predecessors, Robert Cook, Clarencieux; that he had indeed borrowed from Leland, but not without citing him, and that where he says the same things on his own knowledge, that Leland had mentioned on his, he did not think himself obliged to him; and that whereas Leland had spent five years in this pursuit, he had spent thirty in consulting authors both foreign and domestic,

living and dead. He concludes with rallying his antagonist, as utterly ignorant of his own profession, incapable of translating or understanding the Britannia, and offers to submit the disputed points to the Earl Marshal, the College of Heralds, the Society of Antiquaries, or four persons learned in these studies. This did not prevent Brooke from writing "A Second Discoverie of Errors," in which he sets down the passages from Camden, with his objections to it in his first book; then Camden's reply, and last of all, his own answer: and in the appendix in two columns, the objectionable passages in the edition of 1594, and the same as they stood in that of 1600. This was not printed till about 100 years after the death of its author, by Mr. Anstis, in 1723, 4to. The story which Mr. Camden, in his Annals, and Dr. Smith tell of Brooke's dirty treatment of Sir William Segar, another officer in the College, whom he had a pique against, in 1616, will justify us in believing him capable of any thing.

In 1602 Mr. Camden was again visited by a fever, from which he was recovered by the care of his friend Mr. Heather, afterwards the founder of the Music Lecture at Oxford. He escaped the plague in 1608, by returning to his friend Cotton's seat at Connington; and this year a Collection of our Historians, Asser, Walsingham, De la More, Gul. Gemeticensis, Gir. Cambrensis, &c. made by him, part of which had been incorrectly published

before, was printed at Frankfort, in folio. In the dedication to Sir Fulk Greville, he apologizes for this publication, as having laid aside the design he had once formed, of writing an History of England. Mr. Gough here remarks that great stress had been laid on a supposed insertion by Camden, of a passage in Asser, ascribing the foundation of the University of Oxford to Alfred, and Mr. Gough seems inclined to acquit Camden of the *crime* of inserting what was not in the original. Subsequent biographers have been of the same opinion, "yet," says Mr. Chalmers, "after perusing what Mr. Whitaker has advanced on this subject, in his Life of St. Neot, it seems utterly impossible to deny that the passage is a forgery."

Camden's next publication is intituled, "Remaines of a greater Work concerning Britain, the Inhabitants thereof, their Language, Names, Surnames, Empresses, wise Speeches, Poesies, and Epitaphs," London, 1605, 4to. In his dedication to Sir Robert Cotton, dated 1603, and signed only by his initials, he calls it, "the outcast rubbish of a greater and more serious work;" so that Dr. Smith mistakes when he dates its publication 1604, contrary to the express note of its author in his Diary. The number of editions it has run through (not less than seven), and the additions made to it in 1636, or earlier, by Sir John Philipot, Somerset Herald, and W. D. gent. are proofs of its value, notwithstanding the slight put upon it by Bishop Nic 'son. It is a kind of common place from his

Britannia, and has preserved a number of curious things. Many other of his lesser essays have been printed by Hearne in his "Collection of curious Discourses," and more were added to the second edition of that work in 1771; which may be considered as the earliest Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, of which Mr. Camden was a distinguished member.

In 1606 Mr. Camden began a correspondence with the celebrated President De Thou, which was continued till the death of the latter. Five of the President's letters, ending 1615, are printed by Dr. Smith among Camden's Epistles, 54, 59, 71, 99, 111, acknowledging the information he received from him relative to the affairs of this Island.

Upon the discovery of the Powder Plot, the King thinking it proper to put the reformed churches on their guard against the enemies of their religion, as well as to satisfy foreign princes of all religions of the justice of his proceedings, made choice of Mr. Camden to translate the whole account of the trial of the conspirators into Latin, which he performed with great accuracy, elegance, and spirit. It was published in 1607, 4to, by John Norton the King's printer, under the title of "*Actio in Henricum Garnetum Societatis Jesuiticæ in Anglia Superiorem et cæteros qui proditione longe immanissima Sereniss. Brit. Mag. Regem et Regni*

*Angliæ Ordines e medio tollere conabantur,"* &c. and presently was put into the list of books prohibited by the Inquisition.

Mr. Camden being confined many months in consequence of a hurt in his leg by a fall from his horse, September 7, 1607, employed himself in putting the last hand to the complete edition of his *Britannia*, in folio, considerably augmented, adorned with maps, and applauded by a variety of poetical compliments from his friends both at home and abroad. He did not to the last give up thoughts of revising and enlarging it, for, in 1621, he was at Sandhurst in Kent, searching without success for a camp of Alexander Severus, who was, without any foundation, supposed to have been killed there instead of at Sisila or Sicila in Gaul. Dr. Smith gave Mr. Hearne, who left it to the Bodleian Library, a copy of the last edition of the *Britannia*, with notes and emendations by Mr. Camden himself, in the margin and on little pieces of paper fixed in their proper places; and from this copy Hearne once had thoughts of publishing a new edition of the *Britannia* in the original language. Before Camden undertook this elaborate and finished work, he had formed a design for writing a general history of this nation in Latin, of which the account of the Conquest inserted in the *Britannia*, article *NORMANS*, is a part: but foreseeing that the bare collecting materials would



take up a man's life, he contented himself with publishing the volume of original Historians before mentioned.

Not, however, to neglect the leisure he now enjoyed, he began in 1608 to digest the matter which he had been years collecting towards a history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to which he had been first incited by his old patron the Lord Treasurer in 1597, ten years before, and solicited by other great personages. But the death of Burleigh next year, the Queen's decease soon after, and the difficulty of the task, obliged him to defer it. While he was meditating this great work, he was seized on his birth-day, 1609, with a dangerous illness, and the plague breaking out in his neighbourhood, he was removed to his friend Heather's house, and by the care of his physician, Dr. Giffard, he, though slowly, recovered his health, retired to Chiselhurst Aug. 15 of that year, and returned Oct. 23. This year, upon the passing of the Act to erect a College at Chelsea, for a certain number of learned men, who were to be employed in writing against Popery, on a plan proposed by Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of Westminster, consisting of a Dean or Provost, seventeen Fellows, and two Historians, Mr. Camden was appointed one of the latter. But this design failing, as we have more than once had occasion to notice, he received from it only the honour of being thought qualified to fill such a department. From this time his history

of Elizabeth employed his whole attention, and when the first part was ready, which reached to the year 1589, he obtained the King's warrant to Sir Robert Cotton and himself to print and publish it. It was accordingly published in 1615, folio, under the title of "*Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabethâ ad Ann. Salutis 1589*," Lond.

His impartiality has been attacked on several parts of this work. He has been charged with being influenced in his account of the Queen of Scots by complaisance for her son, and with contradictions in the information given by him to M. de Thou, and his own account of the same particulars. It would not be surprising if James made his own corrections on the MS. which his warrant sets forth he had perused before he permitted it to be published. It was no easy matter to speak the truth in that reign of flattery in points where filial piety and mean ambition divided the mind of the reigning monarch. An English historian in such a reign could not indulge the same freedom as Thuanus. The calumnies cast upon him for his detail of Irish affairs were thought by him beneath the notice his friends wanted to take of them. But though he declined adding his own justification to that which the Government of Ireland thought proper to publish of their own conduct, the letters he wrote on the subject to Archbishop Usher and others shew what was the

effect on him—that he declined publishing in his life-time the second part of his history, which he completed in 1617. He kept the original by him, which was preserved in the Cottonian Library, and sent an exact copy of it to his friend Mr. Dupuy, who had given him the strongest assurances that he would punctually perform the duty of this important trust, and faithfully kept his word. It was first printed at Leyden, 1625, 8vo; again, London, 1627, folio; Leyden, 1639, 8vo, &c. But the most correct edition of the whole is that by Hearne from Dr. Smith's copy corrected by his own hand, collated with another MS. in Mr. Rawlinson's library. Both parts were translated into French by M. Paul de Belligent, Advocate in the Parliament of Paris; and from thence into English, with many errors, by one Abraham D'Arcy, who did not understand English. The materials whence Camden compiled this history are most of them to be found in the Cottonian Library. We learn from a manuscript letter of Dr. Goodman's, that he desired them as a legacy, but received for answer, that they had been promised to Archbishop Bancroft, upon whose death he transferred them to his successor Abbot, and Archbishop Laud said they were deposited in the Palace at Lambeth, but wherever they were Archbishop Sancroft could not find one of them.

From this time he seems to have lived in retirement at Chiselhurst, declining the solicitations of

his friend Saville, to make his house at Eton his own, and to have amused himself with entering memoranda of events as they happened, which have been printed at the end of his epistles by Dr. Smith, and called "*Apparatus Annalium Regis Jacobi I.*" These are called by Wood, "a skeleton of a history of James I. or bare touches to put the author in mind of greater matters," or rather memoranda for private use. He adds, Bishop Hacket stole, and Dugdale borrowed and transcribed them, as did Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux, both incorrectly. The original is in Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dr. Smith printed these, and parts of an English Diary.

In 1613, when he attended the funeral of Sir Thomas Bodley, his fame was so great that the University voluntarily offered him the degree of Master of Arts, but whether he accepted it does not appear.

On Feb. 10, 1619, he was seized with a vomiting of blood, which brought on a deliquium, and continued at intervals till August following. In June this year, he had a dispute with his brother Kings Garter and Norroy, about the appointment of his deputies to visit for him, which, though founded partly on a mistake, did not prevent their complaining to the Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal. He vindicated himself in his answer to the Earl of Arundel, and the matter seems to have ended here. In the beginning

of 1621, he was consulted by Lord Chancellor Bacon on the ceremonies requisite for creating him Viscount St. Albans, which was performed Jan. 27 following. In June that year, he assisted in Westminster Hall, at the execution of a very extraordinary sentence of degradation passed in Parliament on Sir Francis Mitchell, knight, for the monopolies which had oppressed the inn-holders : his spurs were broken in pieces, and thrown away by the servants of the Earl Marshal, his sword broken over his head, and himself declared an arrant knave, as Sir Andrew Harcla had formerly been treated. The King at Arms sat at the feet of the Lords Commissioners during the whole proceeding.

On the last day of August the same year, he was seized with a return of his old disorder, but happily recovered. This, added to his advanced age, determined him to put in execution his intention of founding an History Lecture at Oxford. Accordingly, in May 1622, he sent down his deed of gift by the hands of his friend Mr. William Heather, dated March 5, 1621-2. On May 17, Dr. Piers, Dean of Peterborough, and Vice-chancellor of the University, declared the foundation in full convocation, and its endowment with the Manor of Bexley in Kent, which he had bought of Sir Henry Spilman, jeweller to James I. ; the rents and profits of which, valued at about 400*l.* *per annum*, were to be enjoyed by Mr. Heather,

his heirs and executors, for ninety-nine years from the death of Mr. Camden, the said Mr. Heather paying the Professor of this new foundation 140*l.* *per annum*; and at the expiration of the said term the whole to be vested in the University. They expressed their acknowledgments in a letter of thanks, and conferred the degree of Doctor of Music on Mr. Heather, organist of the Chapel Royal, and on Mr. Orlando Gibbons, another of Mr. Camden's intimate acquaintance. In return for this compliment Mr. Heather founded a Music Lecture at Oxford, and endowed it with the annual revenue of 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Camden himself, at the recommendation of his friend Thomas Allen, appointed his first professor Degory Wheare, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, assigned him 20*l.* for the first year, 40*l.* for the second, and after the third he was to enjoy the full stipend. Thus Camden fulfilled the vow with which he closes his Britannia, to dedicate some votive tablet to God and antiquity.

On August 18, 1623, as Mr. Camden was sitting thoughtfully in his chair, he suddenly lost the use of his hands and feet, and fell down on the floor, but presently recovered his strength, and got up again without receiving any hurt. This accident was followed by a severe fit of illness, which ended in his death, Nov. 9, 1623, at his house at Chiselhurst, in the 73d year of his age.

In his last testament, after a devout introduc-

tion, and bequeathing eight pounds to the poor of the parish in which he should happen to die, he bequeaths to Sir Fulke Grevile, Lord Brooke, who preferred him gratis to his office, a piece of plate of ten pounds; to the company of Painter-stainers of London he gave sixteen pounds, to buy them a piece of plate, upon which he directed this inscription, "Gul. Camdenus Clarenceux filius Sampsonis, Pictoris Londinensis, dono dedit;" he bestowed the sum of twelve pounds on the company of Cordwainers, or Shoemakers of London, to purchase them a piece of plate, on which the same inscription was to be engraved. Then follow the legacies to his private friends. As to his books and papers, he directs Sir Robert Cotton, of Conington, should take out such as he had borrowed of him, and then he bequeaths to him all his printed books and manuscripts, excepting such as concern arms and heraldry, which, with his antient seals, he bequeaths to his successor in the office of Clarencieux, provided, because they cost him a considerable sum of money, he gave to his cousin John Wyat, what the Kings of Arms, Garter and Norroy, for the time being, should think fit, and agreed also to leave them to his successor. But notwithstanding this disposition of his books and papers, Dr. John Williams, then Dean of Westminster, and Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, procured all the printed books for the new library erected in the Church of West-

minster. It is understood, that his collections in support of his History, with respect to civil affairs, were before this time deposited in the Cotton Library ; for as to those that related to ecclesiastical matters, when asked for them by Dr. Goodman, son to his great benefactor, he declared he stood engaged to Dr. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. They came afterwards to Archbishop Laud, and are supposed to have been destroyed when his papers fell into the hands of Mr. Prynne, Mr. Scot, and Hugh Peters ; for, upon a diligent search made by Dr. Sancroft, soon after his promotion to that See, there was not a line of them to be found, as we have already mentioned. His body was removed to his house in London, and on the 19th of November, carried in great pomp to Westminster Abbey, and after a sermon preached by Dr. Christopher Sutton, was deposited in the south aisle, near the learned Casaubon, and over against Chaucer. Near the spot was erected a handsome monument of white marble, with an inscription, erroneous as to his age, which is stated to be seventy-four, whereas he wanted almost six months of seventy-three. At Oxford, Zouch Townley, of Christ Church, who was esteemed a perfect master of the Latin tongue in all its purity and elegance, was appointed to pronounce his funeral oration in public, which is printed by Dr. Smith. The verses written on his death were collected and printed in a thin quarto, intituled,



"Insignia Camdeni," Ox. 1624, and his name was enrolled in the list of public benefactors.

Camden's personal character is drawn by Bishop Gibson in a few words: that he was "easy and innocent in his conversation, and in his whole life even and exemplary." We have seen him unruffled by the attacks of envy, which his merit and good fortune drew upon him. He seems to have studied that tranquillity of temper which the love of letters generally superinduces, and to which one may, perhaps, rationally ascribe his extended life. The point of view in which we are to set him, is as a writer; and here he stands foremost among British Antiquaries. Varro, Strabo, and Pausanias, among the Antients, fall short in the comparison; and however we may be obliged to the two latter for their descriptions of the world, or a small portion of it, Camden's description of Britain must be allowed the pre-eminence, even though we should admit that Leland marked out the plan, of which he filled up the outlines. A crowd of contemporaries, all admirable judges of literary merit, and his correspondents, bear testimony to his merit. Among these may be reckoned Ortelius, Lipsius, Scaliger, Casaubon, Merula, De Thou, Du Chesne, Peiresc, Bignon, Jaque Godefroy, Gruter, Hottoman, Du Laet, Chytræus, Gevartius, Lindenbrogius, Mercator, Pontanus, Du Puy, Rutgersius, Schottus, Sweertius, Limier, with many others of inferior note. Among his

countrymen, Dean Goodman and his brother, Lord Burleigh, Sir Robert Cotton, Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Usher, Sir Philip Sidney, and Archbishop Parker, were the patrons of his literary pursuits, as the first two had befriended him in earlier life : and if to these we add the names of Allen, Carleton, Saville, Stradling, Carew, Johnston, Lambarde, Mathews, Spelman, Twyne, Wheare, Owen, Spenser, Stowe, Thomas, James, Henry Parry, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, Miles Smith, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, Richard Hackluyt, Henry Cuff, Albericus Gentilis, John Hanmer, Sir William Beecher, Dr. Budden, Dr. Case, Sir Christopher Heydon, Bishop Godwin, Richard Parker, Thomas Ryves, besides others whose assistance he acknowledges in the course of his *Britannia*, we shall find no inconsiderable bederoll of associates, every one of them more or less eminent in the very study in which they assisted Mr. Camden, or were assisted by him.

Mr. Camden possessed no contemptible vein of poetry, as may be seen by his Latin poem, intituled, "*Sylva*," in praise of Roger Ascham, written in compliment to his friend Dr. Grant, and prefixed to his edition of Ascham's *Letters* in Latin, 1590, 12mo ; another, intituled, "*Hibernia*:" an Hexastich prefixed to Hakluyt's *Voyages* ; another to Sir Clement Edmondes' Translation of Cæsar's *Commentaries* ; another to Sir Thomas Rogers's "*Anatomy of the Human Mind*," 1576, 12mo.

He wrote also ten epitaphs, the most remarkable of which is that for the Queen of Scots. The Marriage of the Thame and Isis, of which he more than half confesses himself the author, does honour to his fancy, style, and numbers.

The first edition of his *Britannia* was in 1586, 8vo, not 4to, as Mr. Gough, probably by a slip of the pen, has noted; and the sixth and last was in 1607, fol. This was the first with maps. There were also several editions printed abroad. The first translation of it was in 1610, by Philemon Holland, who was thought to have consulted Mr. Camden himself, and therefore great regard has been paid by subsequent editors to his additions and explanations. Mr. Camden's manuscript supplement to this edition of 1610, in the Bodleian Library, expressly cautions the reader to hold only his "Latin copy for autentiq," but this Bishop Gibson denies. In a later edition of his translation, 1637, folio, Holland has taken unwarrantable liberties. Mr. Wanley supposes this second edition was published after Holland's death in 1636, the title being like a bookseller's; and that he made the translation without consulting Camden.

The *Britannia* was translated in 1664 by Bishop Gibson, and published in folio, with large additions at the end of each county; others are inserted in the body of the book, distinguished from the original, and Holland's most material notes placed

at the bottom of each page. As this was grown scarce, and many improvements were communicated to the editor, he published a new edition 1722, 2 vols. folio, and additions, greatly enlarged, incorporated with the text, distinguished by hooks. This edition was re-printed 1753, 2 vols. folio, and again in 1772, with a few corrections and improvements from his Lordship's MS. in his own copy, by his son-in-law, George Scot, esq. of Wolstonhall, near Chigwell, Essex, who died 1780. A first volume of a translation, by W. O. (William Oldys), esq. was printed in 4to, but, as Mr. Gough thinks, was never finished or dated. A manuscript most erroneous translation of it, without acknowledgment, by Richard Butcher, author of the "Antiquities of Stamford," is in St. John's College Library, Cambridge, with a few immaterial additions. The last and most complete translation of the Britannia, by such an Antiquary as Camden would have chosen, the late learned and excellent Richard Gough, esq. was published in 1789, 3 volumes folio. Some years afterwards he had made preparations for a new edition, of which he superintended only the first volume, and announced that fact in a public advertisement, which did not, however, prevent an attempt to pass off the whole of a recent edition as his.

It only remains to be mentioned, that Camden's house at Chiselhurst passed, through the hands of several possessors to the late Lord Camden, who

purchased it in 1765, and enlarged and improved the mansion and grounds \*.

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BAKER, DAVID, Ecclesiastical Historian and Antiquary, was born Dec. 9, 1575, at Abergavenny, in Scotland. He was the son of William Baker, gent. and nephew of Dr. David Lewes, Judge of the Admiralty.

From Christ's Hospital he went to Oxford in 1590, and became a Commoner of Pembroke College, at that time called Broadgate's Hall. He left College without obtaining a degree, and joined his brother Richard, who was a Barrister of the Middle Temple, under whom he studied the Law; and, in addition to the loose courses he followed while at Oxford, he now became a professed infidel.

After the death of his brother, his father sent for him, and he was made Recorder of Abergavenny, where he practised with considerable success. While here, a miraculous escape from drowning recalled him to a sense of religion, when he fell upon a course of Roman Catholic writings, with which he was so captivated that he joined a small congregation of Benedictine Monks then in London. With one of the members of this order he afterwards went to Italy, where, in 1605, he

\* Biog. Dict. improved edition by Mr. A. Chalmers; who quotes Gough's Camden; Biog. Brit.; Life by Smith, 1691, 4to; Athen. Ox. vol. I. &c.

took the habit, and changed his name to Augustin Baker.

He was under the necessity of returning into England for the benefit of his native air, where he found his father upon his death-bed, and lost no time in reconciling him to the Roman Catholic faith. After the death of his father he resided in different parts of the country, professing his religion as openly as could be done with any degree of safety.

He was for some years Spiritual Director of the English Benedictine Nuns at Cambray, where he made great additions to the collections for his Ecclesiastical History, in which he was assisted while in England by Camden, Cotton, Spelman, Selden, and Bishop Godwin; to all of whom, Wood says, he was familiarly known. He died in Gray's-inn-lane, August 9, 1641, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn.

His writings were long preserved in the English Nunnery at Cambray, but were never published. They consisted principally of religious treatises, and amounted to nine large folios. The six volumes of his Ecclesiastical History were lost, but out of them were taken Father Rayner's "Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia;" and a considerable part of Cressy's "Church History."

It appears that the account given of Mr. Baker by Wood in the "Athenæ" was one of the articles that laid him open to the suspicion of being

attached to Popery ; and, according to what Mr. Chalmers says of it, justly, for “ it is certainly written with all the abject submission of credulity \*.”

VICARS, JOHN, descended from the family of Vicars in Cumberland, was born in London in 1582, and upon leaving Christ's Hospital became a Member of Queen's College, Oxford, but whether or no he took his degrees Wood has not discovered. From Oxford he returned to the Hospital, and became an under master, in which situation he continued nearly the whole of his life. Most of his writings concern the religious controversies of the times, and Foulis, in his “ History of Plots,” says, that “ he could out-scold the boldest faces in Billingsgate, especially if kings, bishops, organs, or may-poles, were to be the objects of his zealous indignation.”

Mr. Vicars, it appears, wrote in verse as well as prose, and in 1617 published “ Mischief's Mysterie ; or, Treason's Master-piece ; the Powder Plot invented by Hellish Malice, prevented by Heavenly Mercy, truly related, and from the Latin of the learned and Reverend Dr. Herring translated, and very much dilated, by John Vicars.” At the end of this volume are some smaller poems.

At the commencement of the Rebellion, “ he showed his great forwardness,” says Wood, “ for

\* Chalmers's Biog. Dict. ; where is quoted Ath. Ox. vol. II. ; Granger, vol. II.

Presbyterianism, hated all people that loved obedience, and affrighted many of the weaker sort, and others, from having any agreement with the King's party by continually inculcating into their heads strange stories of God's wrath against the Cavaliers. Afterwards, when the Independents became predominant, he manifested great enmity against them, especially after the King's death."

In 1644 was printed the first and second parts of his "Parliamentary Chronicle," under the following title: "God in the Mount; or, England's Remembrancer, being the first and second Part of a Parliamentary Chronicle," 4to. This was followed by "God's Arke overtopping the World's Waves; or, a third Part of a Parliamentary Chronicle," 1646. And during the same year the concluding portion, under the title of "The Burning Bush not consumed; or, the fourth and last Part of a Parliamentary Chronicle," 1646. These were afterwards published together, under the title of "Magnalis Dei Anglicana; or, England's Parliamentary Chronicle," 1646.

The works of Mr. Vicars abound with the abuse and the gross personal reflections which passed between the lower order of controversialists of that period, as will appear by the title to the following work: "Coleman-street Conclave visited; and that grand Impostor, the Schismatics' Cheater-in-chief (who hath long silyly lurked therein) truly and duly discovered; containing a most palpable and plain Display of Mr. John Goodwin's Self-con-



viction (under his own Hand-writing), and of the notorious Heresies, Errors, Malice, Pride, and Hypocrisy, of this most huge Garagantua in falsely-pretended Piety, to the lamentable misleading of the too credulous soul-murdered Proselytes of Coleman-street, and elsewhere; collected principally out of his own big braggadochio wave-like-swelling and swaggering Writings, full-fraught with six-footed Terms and fleshlie rhetorical Phrases, far more than solid and sacred Truths, and may fitly serve (if it be the Lord's Will), like Belshazzar's Hand-writing, on the Wall of his Conscience, to strike Terror and Shame into his own Soul and shameless Face, and to undeceive his most miserably cheated and enchanted, or bewitched Followers." The work is embellished with a portrait of Goodwin, with a windmill over his head, and a weather-cock upon it. The devil is represented blowing the sails; and there are other emblems significant of Goodwin's fickleness.

Mr. Vicars died Aug. 12, 1652, in his 72d year, and was buried in Christ Church, Newgate-street\*.

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**BARNES, JOSHUA**, B. D. and Greek Professor at Cambridge, was the son of a tradesman in London, where he was born Jan. 10, 1654. He was distinguished while in the Hospital by his early knowledge of Greek, and published, before he

\* Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; where is quoted Ath. Ox. vol. II.; Cens. Lit. vols. II. and III.

went to the University, " Sacred Poems ; in five Books : 1. *Κοσμοποίητα*, or the Creation of the World ; 2. the Fall of Adam, and the Redemption by Christ ; 3. an Hymn to the Holy Trinity ; 4. a Pastoral Eclogue upon the Restoration of King Charles II. and an Essay upon the Royal Exchange ; 5. Panegyrics, or the Muses," &c. These pieces are in English ; with a Latin dedication, anno 1669. In 1670 he wrote a poem in English under the title of " The Life of Oliver Cromwell the Tyrant," which was followed by several dramatic pieces, viz. Xerxes, Pythias and Damon, Holofernes, &c. some in English, and some in Latin ; the former written entirely by himself, the latter in conjunction with others ; also some tragedies of Seneca translated into English. " Upon the Fire of London and the Plague," a Latin poem in heroic verse. " A Latin Elegy upon the Beheading of St. John the Baptist."

In 1671 he was admitted a Servitor of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In 1675 he published, " *Germania, or a new Discovery of a little Sort of People called Pigmies*," 12mo ; and in 1678 was elected Fellow of his College. The following year appeared his " *Αυλικακάτοπτρον, sive Estheræ Historia, Poetica Paraphrasi, idque Græcô Carmine, cui Versio Latina opponitur, exornata ; una cum Scholiis, seu Annotationibus Græcis ; in quibus (ad Sacri Textûs Dilucidationem) præter alia non pauca, Gentium Orientalium Antiquates Moresque*

reconditores proferuntur. Additur Parodia Homerica de eadem hac Historia. Accessit Index Rerum ac Verborum copiosissimus," 8vo.

In 1686 he took the degree of B. D. and in 1688 published "The History of that most victorious Monarch Edward III. King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, and first Founder of the most noble Order of the Garter; being a full and exact Account of the Life and Death of the said King. Together with that of his most renowned Son Edward Prince of Wales and Acquitain, sur-named the Black Prince; faithfully and carefully collected from the best and most ancient Authors, domestic and foreign, printed Books, Manuscripts, and Records;" Camb. folio. "A very elaborate collection of facts," says Mr. Chalmers, "but strangely intermixed with long speeches from his own imagination, which he thought was imitating Thucydides. Of his judgment as an Antiquary it may be a sufficient specimen that he traced the institution of the Order of the Garter to the Phenicians, following his predecessor Aylet Sammes, who derives all our customs from the same antient people." This work was dedicated to King James the Second. In 1694 came out his edition of Euripides, dedicated to Charles Duke of Somerset; and in 1695 he was chosen Greek Professor of the University of Cambridge.

In 1700 Mr. Barnes married Mrs. Mason, a widow lady of Hemingford, in Huntingdonshire,

with a jointure of 200*l.* *per annum*. Mrs. Mason was between forty and fifty, and having for some time been a great admirer of Mr. Barnes, went to Cambridge, and, according to common report, desired leave to settle 100*l.* a year upon him after her death. This Mr. Barnes politely refused, unless she would condescend to make him happy in her person, which was none of the most engaging. The lady was too obliging to refuse any thing to "Joshua, for whom," she said, "the sun stood still;" and they were soon after married. This jointure was, in all probability, of material assistance to him, as he had no church preferment, and bore a considerable portion of the expence of printing his works, particularly his Homer, which greatly embarrassed him. About that time he wrote two supplicating letters to the Earl of Oxford, the effect of which was not known; but it is said that he at one time generously refused 2000*l.* a year which was offered to be settled upon him. The letters are now in the British Museum, and were copied some years ago, and printed in the St. James's Chronicle, by George Steevens, esq. Upon the same authority it is said that a copy of verses that he wrote to prove that Solomon was the author of the Iliad, was not so much the persuasion of his own mind, as to amuse his wife; and by that means engage her to supply him with money towards defraying the expenses of the edition. The manuscript is in the library of Emanuel College.

In 1705 was published at Cambridge the first edition of his "Anacreon," dedicated to the Duke of Marlborough; to which is subjoined a catalogue of the works of Mr. Barnes, published and unpublished. In this catalogue, which is omitted in the second edition, are the following works in addition to those already noticed: "The Warlike Lover, or the Generous Rival; an English dramatic piece upon the war between the English and Dutch, and the death of the Earl of Sandwich, anno 1672. 2. *Ψονθομφανειάχ*, or Joseph the Patriarch; a Greek heroic poem, in one book. The author designed twelve books, but finished only one. 3. *Ὁρειολογία*, or our Saviour's Sermon upon the Mount, the Decalogue, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Magnificat, with other Hymns from the Old and New Testament, in Greek verse. 4. *Thuribulum*, or the Hymns and Festivals, in Greek Verse. 5. *Miscellanies and Epigrams*, in Latin and Greek Verse. 6. *Αγγλο Βελγομαχία*, or the Death of Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich, in Greek, Latin, and English verse. 7. *Ἀλεκτρομαχία*, or a Poem upon Cock-fighting, anno 1673. 8. *The Song of Songs*, containing an hundred Hexastics in English heroic verse, anno 1674. 9. *Σπειδηγιάδος*; a ludicrous poem, in Greek macaronic verse, upon a Battle between a Spider and a Toad, anno 1673. 10. *Φληγιάδος*, or a Supplement to the old ludicrous Poem under that title, at Trinity-house in Cam-

bridge, upon a Battle between the Fleas and a Welshman. 11. A Poetical Lexicon, Greek and Latin; to which is added, a Lexicon of Proper Names, 1675, folio. 12. A Treatise on the Greek Accents, in Answer to Henry Christian Heninius and others, with a Discourse upon the Points now in Use. 13. Humourous Poems upon the Ninth Book of the Iliad, and the Ninth of the Odyssey, in English; published in 1681. 14. Franciados; an heroic poem, in Latin, upon the Black Prince. The whole was to consist of twelve books, eight of which were finished. 15. The Art of War, in four books, in English prose, 1676. 16. Hengist, or the English Valour; an heroic poem, in English, in seven books. 17. Landgarth, or the Amazon Queen of Norway and Denmark; an English dramatic poem, in heroic verse, designed in honour of the marriage between Prince George of Denmark and Princess Anne. 18. An Ecclesiastical History, from the Beginning of the World to the Ascension of our Saviour, in Latin, folio. 19. Miscellaneous Poems, in English. 20. Philosophical and Divine Poems, in Latin, published at different times at Cambridge. 21. Poems, and sacred daily Meditations, continued for several years, in English. 22. A Dissertation upon Pillars, Obelisks, Pyramids, &c. in Latin, 1692. 23. A Discourse upon the Sibyls, in three books, in Latin. 24. The Life of Pindar, in four Lectures; and thirty-two Lectures upon his first Olympic Ode. 25. The

Life of Theocritus, and Lectures upon that Poet. 26. The Lives of David, Scanderberg, and Tamerlane. These lives, he says, he never actually begun, but only made considerable collections for them. 27. The Life of Edward the Black Prince. 28. The University Calendar; or, Directions for young Students of all Degrees, with Relation to their Studies, and general Rules of Ethics, and a Form of Prayer, anno 1685. 29. Thirty-two Lectures upon the First Book of the Odyssey. 30. Above fifty Lectures upon Sophocles. 31. Lectures upon Bereshith, with an Oration recommending the study of the Hebrew Language. 32. Three Discourses in English. I. The Fortunate Island, or the Inauguration of Queen Gloriana. II. The Advantage of England, or a sure Way to Victory. III. The Cause of the Church of England defended and explained; published in 1703. 33. Concio ad Clerum, for his degree of Bachelor of Divinity, at St. Mary's in Cambridge, 1686. 34. Occasional Sermons, preached before the Lord Mayor, &c. 35. An Oration, recommending the Study of the Greek Language, spoken in the Public Schools at Cambridge before the Vice-chancellor, March 28, 1705. 36. A Greek Oration, addressed to the Most Reverend Father Neophytus, Archbishop of Philippopolis, spoken in the Regent-house at Cambridge, September 13, 1701. 37. A Prevaricator's Speech, spoken at the Commence-

ment at Cambridge, 1680. 38. A Congratulatory Oration in Latin, spoken at St. Mary's, September 9, 1683, upon the Escape of King Charles II. and the Duke of York from the Conspiracy. 39. Sermons, Orations, Declamations, Problems, Translations, Letters, and other Exercises, in English, Latin, and Greek. 40. A Satire in English Verse upon the Poets and Critics. 41. An Imitation of Plautus's *Trinummi* in English. 42. Interpretations, Illustrations, Emendations, and Corrections of many Passages, which have been falsely translated, with Explications upon various Passages of Scripture, from Genesis to Revelations. 43. Common-places in Divinity, Philology, Poetry, and Criticism ; and Emendations of various Greek and Latin Authors, with Fragments of many of the Poets.

In 1711 his *Homer* made its appearance; the *Iliad* dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke, and the *Odyssey* to the Earl of Nottingham. He died August 3, 1712, and was buried at Hemingford, where there is a monument to his memory, erected by his widow, with a Latin inscription, and some Greek *Anacreontics* by Dr. Savage, rather extravagant, but composed by way of pleasantry, and which his widow requested might be inscribed. One curious fact is recorded on his monument, that he " read a small English Bible one hundred and twenty-one times at his leisure ;" which, Mr.



Cole remarks, is but once more than the learned Duke de Montausier had read the Greek Testament.

“ Mr. Barnes’s character,” says Mr. Chalmers, “ has been variously represented, but always with a preponderance of the good. He had a great deal of enthusiasm in his temper, which discovered itself in various circumstances of his life. He constantly maintained that spiritual sins, such as pride, defamation, &c. were more offensive in the eyes of God than those which arise from a too great indulgence of the senses. He believed that charity seldom or never passes without its reward in this life. And this opinion prevailed so far with him, that he has given his only coat to a vagrant begging at his door ; and he used to relate some extraordinary retributions conferred upon him by unknown persons for his charities of this kind. He was remarkable rather for the quickness of his wit, and the happiness of his memory, than for the solidity of his judgment ; upon which somebody recommended this *pun* (which, by the way, Menage used in his Satire upon Pierre Montmaur) to be inscribed upon his monument :

‘ Joshua Barnes,

*Felicitis memoriæ, judicium expectans.*’

“ He had a prodigious readiness in writing and speaking the Greek tongue ; and he himself tells us, in the Preface to his Esther, that ‘ he found it much easier to him to write in that language than in La-

tin, or even English, since the ornaments of poetry are almost peculiar to the Greeks, and since he had for many years been extremely conversant in Homer, the great father and source of the Greek poetry. However; that his verses were not mere *Cantos* from that poet, like Dr. Duport's, but formed, as far as he was able, upon his style and manner; since he had no desire to be considered as a rhapsodist of a rhapsody, but was ambitious of the title of a poet.

“ Dr. Bentley, we are told, used to say of Joshua Barnes, that he ‘ understood as much of Greek as a Greek cobbler.’ This *bon-mot*, which was first related by Dr. Salter of the Charter-house, has been explained by an ingenious writer, as not insinuating that Barnes had only *some* knowledge of the Greek language. Greek was so familiar to him, that he could off hand have turned a paragraph in a newspaper, or a hawker's bill \*, into any kind of

\* Mr. Dyer, in his “ History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge,” treating of the *Literature of the University*, says, “ Perhaps, had Barnes not overstocked the market with his Greek verses, there might have been a demand for some of the abundance now reposing in manuscript. For there it lies, in Emanuel Library, together with a great part of a Latin-Greek Lexicon, also in manuscript. But Barnes had a knack of throwing every thing into Greek verse, whether David's Psalms, or,

Three blue beans in a blue bladder,

Rattle, rattle, rattle ;

or lines on the arms over the poor lion, at the entrance of Emanuel College; both of which he threw into extemporaneous verse.”

Greek metre, and has often been known to do so among his Cambridge friends. But with this uncommon knowledge and facility in that language, being very deficient in taste and judgment, Bentley compared his attainments in Greek, not to the erudition of a scholar, but to the colloquial readiness of a vulgar mechanic. With respect to his learning, it seems agreed that he had read a great many books, retained a great many words, and could write Greek in what is called the Anacreontic measure readily, but was far from being a judicious or an able critic. If he had some enemies at first, his abuse and vanity did not afterwards lessen their number, though, it is probable, more men laughed at than either envied or hated him. They said he was *ὄνος πρὸς λυραν*, *Asinus ad Lyram*; and perhaps it is not the worst thing Barnes ever said in reply, that they who said this of him had not understanding enough to be poets, or wanted *ὁ νῆς πρὸς λυραν*.

“How Mr. Barnes was neglected in church preferments cannot now be ascertained, but it seems not improbable that he did not seek it, his whole life being spent in study, and his only wants those which arose from the expence of his publications. His pursuits were classical, and although from his constant perusal of the Bible we may infer his piety, we know little of him as a divine.”

In one of his letters to the Earl of Oxford Mr. Barnes says, “I have lived in the University above thirty years Fellow of a College, now above forty

years standing, and fifty-eight years of age, am a Bachelor of Divinity, and have preached before Kings \*."

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JURIN, JAMES, M. D. an eminent Physician and Mathematician, was born in 1684. From Christ's Hospital he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was Fellow in 1711. On his return to London he commenced an extensive practice, and was appointed Physician to Guy's Hospital. In 1712 was published, at the request of Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Bentley, "Varenus's Geography," 2 vols. 8vo, edited by Dr. Jurin.

Dr. Jurin was for many years an active Member and Secretary of the Royal Society, and distinguished himself by a series of ingenious essays printed in the Philosophical Transactions of that Society in 1718 and 1719; afterwards printed collectively, in 1732, under the title of "Physico-Mathematical Dissertations," in which mathematical science was applied with considerable acuteness to physiological subjects. These papers involved him in several controversies; first with Keill, in consequence of his calculations in regard to the force of the contractions of the heart, against which Senac also published some objections, which he answered.

\* Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; who quotes Gent. Mag.; Cole's MSS.; St. James's Chronicle; Malone's Dryden; Tatler, with Notes; Saxii Onomasticon.

In 1738 was published Smith's "System of Optics," to which Dr. Jurin added, "An Essay upon distinct and indistinct Vision," in which he made subtle calculations of the changes necessary to be made in the figure of the eye to accommodate it to the different distances of the objects. This paper was commented on by Robins, to whom the Doctor wrote a reply. He had likewise controversies with Michelotti respecting the force of running water, and with the philosophers of Leibnitz on living forces. He communicated to the Royal Society some experiments made with a view to determine the specific gravity of the human blood; and he contributed much to the improvement of their meteorological observations.

Dr. Jurin was a zealous partizan, and an active defender of the practice of inoculation; and in several publications, giving an account of its success from 1723 to 1727, established its utility upon the true foundation of a comparison between the respective mortality of the casual and the inoculated small-pox. He died in 1750, at which time he was President of the College of Physicians. He was also a Member of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, to which he presented the number of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society as they came out\*.

\* Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; where is quoted Literary Anecdotes; Rees's Cyclopædia.

MARKLAND, JEREMIAH, M. A. one of the most learned critics of the eighteenth century, was descended from an antient family of that name, near Wigan in Lancashire. He was one of the twelve children of the Rev. Ralph Markland, M.A. Vicar of Childwall in the same county, "whose unblemished life and character," says Mr. Chalmers, "gave efficacy to the doctrines he preached, and rendered him an ornament to the Church of which he was a member. He was not, however, the author of a poem, frequently attributed to his pen, intituled, 'Pteryphlegia, or the Art of Shooting Flying,' as it was one of the juvenile productions of his relative, Dr. Abraham Markland, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and above thirty years Master of St. Cross, near Winchester, of whose life and more important writings Wood has made some mention."

The subject of this memoir was born October 29, 1693, and in 1704 was admitted into Christ's Hospital, from whence he was sent, in 1710, to Cambridge, and admitted of St. Peter's College. Here he took the degree of B. A. in 1713, and the following year appears among the poetical contributors to the "Cambridge Gratulations." In 1717 he took his Master's degree, and about the same time ably vindicated the character of Addison against the Satire of Pope, in some verses addressed to the Countess of Warwick. He was the

author also of a translation of "The Friar's Tale," from Chaucer, which is printed in Ogle's edition of 1741.

In 1717 Mr. Markland was chosen Fellow of his College, and probably intended to have taken orders; but it soon appeared that from extreme weakness of lungs he could never have performed the duties of a clergyman, and even at this time reading a lecture for only one hour in a day disordered him greatly. He continued, however, for several years as a tutor in St. Peter's College. He became first distinguished in the learned world by his "*Epistola Critica ad eruditissimum Virum Franciscum Hare, S. T. P. Decanum Vigorniensem, in qua Horatii Loca aliquot et aliorum Veterum emendantur,*" Camb. 1723, 8vo. In this, which at once decided the course of his studies, he gave many proofs of extensive erudition and critical sagacity. He appears to have been also at this time employed on notes and emendations on Propertius, and promised a new edition of the Thebaid and Achillaid of Statius, but he published only an edition of the "*Sylvæ*," in 1728, 4to, printed by Mr. Bowyer. In this, probably his first connexion with that learned printer, he gave a proof of the scrupulous integrity which was conspicuous throughout his whole life; for, it not being convenient for him to pay Mr. Bowyer as soon as he wished and intended, he insisted on adding the interest.

Mr. Markland found the "*Sylvæ*" of Statius in

a very corrupt state, obscure in itself, and mangled by its editors ; yet, notwithstanding the want of manuscript copies, of which there were none in England, he appears to have accomplished his task by uncommon felicity of judgment and conjecture. It is not very easy to comprehend Ernesti's objection, that he "sometimes rather indulged his ingenuity and exquisite learning against the expressed authority of books," since his object was to prove how much those books had failed in exhibiting a pure text. Of the ancient editions, Mr. Markland owns his obligations to that of Venice, 1472, which he found in the Duke of Devonshire's Library, and which is also in Lord Spencer's ; and that of Parma, 1473, belonging to the Earl of Sunderland. The "*Statius*," as well as the "*Epistola Critica*," was dedicated to his friend Bishop Hare.

It appears that he had begun an edition of "*Apuleius*" at Cambridge, of which seven sheets were printed off, from Morell's French edition ; but on Dr. Bentley's sending him a rude message concerning his having left out a line that was extant in one of the MSS. he went no farther. Mr. Bowyer, who knew the value of Mr. Markland's labours, would have carried on this work, but never could obtain a copy of the printed sheets, which remained for some years in Mr. Bentham's warehouse at Cambridge.

After several years' residence at St. Peter's Col-



lege, he undertook, in 1728, the education of William Strode, esq. of Punsborn in Herts, with whom he continued above two years at his house, and as long abroad in France, Flanders, and Holland. Some time after their return, Mr. Strode married, and when his eldest son was about six years old, Mr. Markland undertook the care of his education, and was with him seven years. This pupil, who was afterwards a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to his late Majesty, a man of extensive benevolence and generosity, and always very attentive to Mr. Markland, died in 1809.

After his return to England, Mr. Markland again took up his residence at College, and resumed his learned labours. In 1739 Mr. Taylor acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Markland for his "*Conjecturæ*" annexed to his "*Orationes et Fragmenta Lysiæ*," an incomparable edition, on which Taylor's fame may securely rest. In 1740 Mr. Markland contributed annotations to Dr. Davies's second edition of *Maximus Tyrius*. This volume was printed by Mr. Bowyer, under the sanction of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning; and such was Mr. Markland's care, that this Society, although on their part not very consistently, complained of the expence which Mr. Markland occasioned by his extreme nicety in correcting the proof-sheets. In an address to the reader, prefixed to his annotations, Mr. Markland brought forward a very singular discovery, that

Maximus had himself published two editions of his work. "It is very surprising," says Mr. Chalmers, "that at this time, when Markland was receiving the thanks and praises of his learned contemporaries, Warburton only should under-rate his labours, and say in a letter to Dr. Birch, 'I have a poor opinion both of Markland's and Taylor's critical abilities.' Whether this 'poor opinion' proceeded from temper or taste, we find that it was afterwards adopted by Warburton's friend Dr. Hurd, who went a little farther in compliment to his correspondent, and, somewhat luckily for Mr. Markland, involves himself in a direct contradiction, calling Mr. Markland, in the same sentence, 'a learned man,' and a man of 'slender parts and sense.' It cannot be too much regretted that Bishop Hurd should have left his Warburtonian correspondence to be printed, after he had, in the republication of his own works, professed to recant many of the harsh opinions of his early days."

In 1743 Mr. Markland talked of the gout as an old companion, at which time he resided at Twyford; and about this period he appears to have been twice encouraged to offer himself a candidate for the Greek professorship; but had either not ambition enough to aspire to this honour, or had some dislike to the office, to which, however, abilities like his must have done credit. From 1744 to 1752, his residence was at Uckfield in Sussex, where he boarded in the house of the school-mas-

master under whose care young Mr. Strode had been placed, and where he first formed an intimacy with the Rev. William Clarke, whose son Edward was placed under his private tuition. In 1745, he published "Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero, in a Letter to a Friend. With a Dissertation upon four Orations ascribed to Cicero; viz. 1. *Ad Quirites post Reditum* · 2. *Post Reditum in Senatu* : 3. *Pro Domo sua, ad Pontifices* : 4. *De Haruspicum Responsis* : To which are added, some Extracts out of the Notes of learned Men upon those Orations, and Observations on them, attempting to prove them all spurious, and the Works of some Sophist," 8vo. These remarks, which were addressed to Mr. Bowyer, although very ingenious, brought on the first controversy in which Mr. Markland was concerned; but in which he was unwilling to exert himself. He seems to have contented himself with his own conviction upon the subject, and with shewing only some contempt of what was offered. "I believe," says he, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer, "I shall drop the affair of these spurious letters, and the orations I mentioned; for, though I am as certain that Cicero was not the author of them, as I am that you were not, yet I consider that it must be judged of by those who are already prejudiced on the other side. And how far prejudice will go, is evident from the subject itself; for nothing else could have suffered such silly and bar-

barous stuff as these Epistles and Orations to pass so long, and through so many learned men's hands, for the writings of Cicero ; in which view, I confess, I cannot read them without astonishment and indignation."

A little farther account, however, of this controversy, and its rise, may yet be interesting. In 1741, Mr. Tunstall, Public Orator of Cambridge, published his doubts on the authenticity of the letters between Cicero and Brutus (which Middleton, in his Life of Cicero, had considered as genuine), in a Latin dissertation. This Middleton called "a frivolous, captious, disingenuous piece of criticism:" he answered it in English, and published the disputed epistles with a translation. On this, Tunstall, in 1744, published his "Observations on the Epistles, representing several evident Marks of Forgery in them, in Answer to the late Pretences of the Rev. Dr. Conyer's Middleton." Markland, the following year, published his arguments on the same side of the question, which called forth a pamphlet, written by Mr. Ross, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, intituled, "A Dissertation in which the Defence of P. Sylla, ascribed to M. Tullius Cicero, is clearly proved to be spurious, after the Manner of Mr. Markland; with some introductory Remarks on other Writings of the Ancients, never before suspected." It is written in a sarcastic style, but with a display of learning very inferior to that of the excellent scholar

against whom it was directed, and in a disposition very dissimilar to the candour and fairness which accompanied the writings of Markland. It has lately been discovered that Gray, the celebrated poet, assisted Ross in his pamphlet, but at the same time does not seem to have entertained a very high opinion of Ross's wit. In a manuscript note in the first leaf of his copy of Markland, he writes: "This book is answered in an ingenious way, but the irony is not quite transparent." Gray's copy of Markland is now in the possession of his late excellent biographer, the Rev. John Mitford. Mr. Mitford adds, that the notes which Gray has written in this copy "display a familiar knowledge of the structure of the Latin language, and answer some of the objections of Markland, who had not then learnt the caution, in verbal criticism and conjectural emendation, which he well knew how to value when an editor of Euripides." —The only other pamphlet which this controversy produced was entitled, "A Dissertation in which the Observations of a late Pamphlet on the Writings of the Ancients, after the Manner of Mr. Markland, are clearly answered; those Passages in Tully corrected, on which some of the Objections are founded: with Amendments of a few Pieces of Criticism in Mr. Markland's *Epistola Critica*," Lond. 1746, 8vo. At length Gesner defended the genuineness of the orations in question, and they

were re-printed by Ernest, and are still believed to be part of Cicero's works.

In 1748 Mr. Markland contributed some notes to Arnold's "Commentary on the Book of Wisdom," which are noticed at the end of the author's preface, in the second edition, 1760. In 1750, he communicated some very judicious remarks on an edition, then printing by Mr. Bowyer, of "Kuster de Verbo Medio." He was also at this time employed on his Euripides. In 1752, having completed the education of his amiable pupil Mr. Strode, he first began to seclude himself from the world. "By this time," he says, "being grown old, and having moreover long and painful annual fits of the gout, I was glad to find, what my inclination and infirmities, which made me unfit for the world and for company, had for a long time led me to, a very private place of retirement near Dorking in Surrey." In this pleasant and sequestered spot, in the hamlet of Milton, he saw little company: his walks were almost confined to the narrow limits of his garden: and he described himself, in 1755, to be as much out of the way of hearing, as of getting. "Of this last," he adds, "I have now no desire: the other I should be glad of." What first induced him to retire from the world is not known. It has been supposed to have proceeded from disappointment: but of what nature is matter of conjecture. There is a traditionary report, that he

once received a munificent proposal from Dr. Mead, to enable him to travel, on a most liberal plan, in pursuit of such literary matters as should appear eligible to himself; and that his retirement arose from a disgust his extreme delicacy occasioned him to take during the negociation. He was certainly disinterested to an extreme: and money was never considered by him as a good, any farther than it enabled him to relieve the necessities.

In 1756 appeared an edition by Musgrave of the *Hippolytus* of Euripides, under the title of "*Euripidis Hippolytus, ex MSS. Bibliothecæ regiæ Parisiensis emendatus. Variis Lectionibus et Notis Editoris accessere Viri clarissimi Jeremiæ Markland Emendationes*," a title which was printed without Mr. Markland's knowledge, and very contrary to his inclination, as he has written on the margin of his own copy, now in Dr. Burney's possession; and it is said that his notes were obtained by a friend, and did not pass directly from Mr. Markland to Mr. Musgrave. In 1758, he contributed some notes to an edition of seven plays of Sophocles printed by Mr. Bowyer.

In 1760 Mr. Markland printed in quarto, at the expence of his friend William Hall, esq. of the Temple, an excellent little treatise, under the title of "*De Græcorum quintâ Declinatione imparisyllabicâ, et inde formatâ Latinorum tertiâ, Quæstio Grammatica*," 4to. No more than forty copies

having been printed, which were all given away, it was annexed, in 1763, to an edition of Euripides's "Supplices Mulieres," 4to. This book was published without the editor's name; perhaps owing to the discouragement shewn to critical learning, as appears from a memorandum of his own hand-writing in a copy of it, in which he says, "There were only 250 copies printed, this kind of study being at that time greatly neglected in England. The writer of the notes was then old and infirm; and, having by him several things of the same sort, written many years before, he did not think it worth while to revise them; and was unwilling to leave them behind him as they were, in many places not legible to any body but himself; for which reason he destroyed them. Probably it will be a long time, if ever, before this sort of learning will revive in England; in which it is easy to foresee, that there must be a disturbance in a few years, and all public disorders are enemies to this sort of literature." In the same dejected tone he speaks, in 1772, of the edition of Euripides lately published: "The Oxonians, I hear, are about to publish Euripides in quarto; two volumes, I suppose. Dr. Musgrave helps them with his collections, and perhaps conjectures. In my opinion, this is no time for such works; I mean for the undertakers."

These melancholy views of literary patronage and support did not hinder Mr. Markland from



hazarding his little property on the more uncertain issue of a law-suit, into which he was drawn by the benevolence of his disposition. His primary object in this affair, which occurred in 1765, was to support the widow with whom he lodged against the injustice and oppression of her son, who, taking advantage of maternal weakness, persuaded her to assign over to him the whole of her property. The consequence was a law-suit\*, which, after an enormous expence to Mr. Markland, was decided against the widow; and his whole fortune, after

\* “ My engaging in a law-matter was much contrary to my nature and inclination, and owing to nothing but *compassion* (you give it a suspicious name when you call it *tenderness*, she being in her 63d year, and I in my 74th) to see a very worthy woman oppressed and deprived by her own son of every farthing she had in the world, and nothing left to subsist herself and two children but what she received from me for board and lodging; and this too endeavoured by several bad and ridiculous methods to be taken from her, and myself forced hence, that they might compel her into their unjust measures; not to mention the lesser injuries, indignities, and insolences, which were used towards her. Could I run away, and leave an afflicted good woman and her children to starve, without the greatest baseness, dishonour, and inhumanity? Poor as I am, I would rather have pawned the coat on my back than have done it. I speak this in the presence of God: and I appeal to Him, before whom I must soon appear, that this is the true and only reason of my acting in this matter; and though I know that the consequences of it will incommode me greatly, and almost ruin me, yet I am sure I shall never repent of it.”—Letter from Mr. Markland, in Mr. Nichols’s Bowyer.

this event, was expended in relieving the distresses of the family. Some assistance he appears to have derived from his friends; but such was his dislike of this kind of aid, that he could rarely be prevailed upon to accept it. Yet at this time his whole property, exclusive of his fellowship (about seventy pounds a year), consisted of five hundred pounds three per cent. reduced annuities; and part of the latter we find him cheerfully selling out for the support of his poor friends, rather than accept any loan or gift from his friends. He appears indeed about this time to have been weaning himself from friendly connections, as well as his customary pursuits. In October of this year he even declined entering into a correspondence with his old acquaintance Bishop Law, who wished to serve, and desired Mr. Bowyer to write to the Bishop, that "Mr. Markland is very old, being within a few days of seventy-three, with weak eyes and a shaking hand, so that he can neither read nor write without trouble: that he has scarce looked into a Greek or Latin book for above these three years, having given over all literary concerns; and therefore it is your (Mr. Bowyer's) opinion, that he (the Bishop) had much better not write to Mr. Markland, which will only distress him; but that you are very sure that he will not now enter into any correspondence of learning." At length, in 1768, after much negotiation, and every delicate attention to his feelings, his pupil (Mr. Strode)

prevailed on him to accept an annuity of one hundred pounds, which, with the dividends arising from his fellowship, was, from that time, the whole of his income.

Fortunately for the world of letters, the notes on the two "Iphigenias," which Mr. Markland at one time intended to destroy, from despair of public encouragement, were preserved and given by him to Dr. Heberden, with permission to burn or print them as he pleased; but if the latter, then they should be introduced by a short Latin dedication to Dr. Heberden, as a testimony of his gratitude for the many favours he had received from that gentleman. Dr. Heberden, whose generosity was unbounded, readily accepted the gift on Mr. Markland's own conditions, paid the whole expence of printing, as he had before done that of the "Supplices Mulieres," and in 1770 had secured a copy of it corrected for a *second* edition, though at that time it was intended that the *first* should not be published till after Mr. Markland's death. He had then burnt all his notes, except those on the New Testament; and the disposal of his books became now to him a matter of serious concern. He wished them to be in the hands of Dr. Heberden, to whom he presented the greater part during his life-time, and the remainder at his death. These notes on the New Testament had often made part of Mr. Markland's study, and many of them have since appeared in Bowyer's

“Conjectures on the New Testament.” They were written in Kuster’s edition.

Contrary to the original intention, his edition of the “Two Iphigeniæ,” which had been printed in 1768, 8vo, with a view to posthumous publication, was given to the world in 1771, under the title of “Euripidis Dramata, Iphigenia in Aulide, et Iphigenia in Tauris; ad codd. MSS. recensuit, et Notulas adjecit, Jer. Markland, Coll. D. Petri Cant. Socius.” Of this, the “Supplices Mulieres,” and the “Quæstio Grammatica de Græcorum quintâ Declinatione imparisyllabicâ,” &c. an elegant and correct edition has just been published at Oxford, in 8vo and 4to, under the superintendence of one of the most profound Greek scholars of the age, Mr. Gainsford of Christ-church.

Repeated attacks of the gout, and an accumulation of infirmities, at length put an end to Mr. Markland’s life, at Milton-court, July 7, 1776, in the eighty-third year of his age. His will was short. He bequeathed his books and papers to Dr. Heberden, and every thing else to Mrs. Martha Rose, the widow with whom he lived, and whom he made sole executrix, although he had a sister, Catherine, then living, and not in good circumstances. This is the more remarkable, as we find in his letters expressions of affectionate anxiety for this sister; but he delayed making his will until the year before his death, when his memory and faculties were probably in some degree impaired. He had

formerly entertained hopes of being able to make some acknowledgments to Christ's Hospital for his education, and to Peter-house, from which he had for so many years received the chief part of his maintenance; but, to use his own words, "as the providence of God saw fit that it should be otherwise, he was perfectly satisfied that it was better it should be as it was." Immediately on his death, his friend Mr. Strode and Mr. Nichols went to Milton-court, to give directions for the funeral, which was performed, strictly agreeable to his own request, in the church of Dorking, where a brass plate commemorates his learning and virtues. Several of his books, with a few manuscript notes in them, after the death of Dr. Heberden, were sold to Mr. Payne; and some of them were purchased by Mr. Gough, and others are now in the possession of Dr. Burney, Mr. Heber, Mr. Hibbert, &c.

To the above account, which is taken principally from the new edition of the Biographical Dictionary, Mr. Chalmers has added the following summary of the character of Mr. Markland: "Such are the outlines of the history of this excellent scholar and critic. The most conspicuous trait in his character was his singular and unwearied industry. The scholar, who secludes himself from the world for the purposes of study, frequently abandons himself to desultory reading, or at least is occupied at intervals only, in deep and laborious research. This, however, was not the case with

Markland. The years that successively rolled over his head, in the course of a long life, constantly found him engaged in his favourite pursuits, collating the classic authors of antiquity, or illustrating the book of Revelation. Of the truth of this remark, which we borrow from his amiable relative, his correspondence affords sufficient testimony; and the proofs which he there displays, even after he had passed his eighty-first year, of vigour and clearness of intellect, are perfectly astonishing. To this we may add what has recently been said of Mr. Markland, that 'for modesty, candour, literary honesty, and courteousness to other scholars, he has been considered as the model which ought to be proposed for the imitation of every critic.' With exception to the opinions of Warburton and Hurd, which were concealed when they might have been answered, and published when they were not worth answering, his deep and extensive learning appears, from the concurrent testimony of his contemporaries and survivors, to have been at all times most justly appreciated; and a tribute, of great value, has lately been paid to his memory by Dr. Burney in his preface to his '*Tentamen de Metris ab Æschylo in Choricis Cantibus adhibitis*,' where he places him among the '*magnanimi heroes*' of the eighteenth century, Bentley, Dawes, Taylor, Toup, Tyrwhitt, and Porson.

"It is to be regretted, however, that the ex-

splendour of his abilities was obscured by the extreme privacy of his life, and the many peculiarities of his disposition. The latter indeed seem to have been produced by the former, and that by some circumstances in his early life, which prevented him from making a choice among the learned professions. It is well known that Bishop Hare would have provided for him, if he would have taken orders; but what his reasons were for declining them, we are not told. It may be inferred from his correspondence that in maturer age he had some scruples of the religious kind, but these do not appear inconsistent with the liberty which many great and good men have thought consistent with subscription to the formularies of the Church. By whatever means he was prevented from taking orders, it appears to have been a misfortune to him, as the patrons who were the best judges of his merit had no means of providing for him in any other direction. If he ever fancied that he could make his way through the world by the talents of a mere scholar employed in writing, we have evidence in his letters that he soon found his mistake, and that in his time classical criticism was not an article in great demand. Another reason for his frequent despondency, and love of retirement, appears to have been his interesting himself too much in the politics of the time, which he always viewed through a gloomy medium. We may, however, conclude this article with the

striking and just observation made by his pupil Mr. Strode, in a letter to Mr. Nichols, that 'no friend of Mr. Markland can reflect on his life without great satisfaction, although, for the further benefit of society, one might be led to wish some few circumstances of it had been otherwise\*.'

Mr. Dyer, in his account of the learned men of Peter House, says of Mr. Markland; "that he was not rich; indeed always poor: but too proud to be querulous; too frugal to be necessitous; or, if necessitous, only through being too benevolent. Preferment was offered him in the Church if he would take orders; and he twice refused the Greek Professorship when offered him."

BROWNE, JAMES, D.D. From Christ's Hospital he went to Cambridge, and was entered upon Mr. Moses' establishment at Pembroke Hall, of which he was afterwards (in the year 1771) elected Master. He died in 1784. "I am not aware," says Mr. Dyer, "he published any thing, but he appears among Mr. Gray's correspondents; and was, I think, one of his executors†."

\* Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; who quotes Nichols's Bowyer (in which a much fuller account may be seen), "with the addition of some manuscript particulars and judicious remarks by James H. Markland, esq. F.S.A. of the Temple, a relation of the Critic, obligingly communicated to the Editor. A large proportion of the original letters of Mr. Markland is in this gentleman's possession, and Mr. Burney and Mr. Nichols have likewise a considerable number."

† Dyer's Cambridge.



WRIGHT, PAUL, D. D. From Christ's Hospital he proceeded to Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1738; M. A. 1742; B. D. 1767; and D. D. 1778. He was presented by the Governors to the vicarage of Ukeley, with the parochial chapel of Burden in Essex; and also to the rectory of Snoreham, in the same county, in 1739\*. He was also for some time Curate and Lecturer of All Saints, Hertford.

In 1763 was published, "A Stroke at Public Thanksgiving; in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Wright, on his Thanksgiving Sermon for the Peace; with a Postscript to Dr. Samuel Chandler on a similar Subject." He published "A Sermon on the lamented Death of Isaac Whittington, Esq. one of the Six Clerks in the Court of Chancery, preached in the Parish Church of Oakley in Essex, May 16, 1773;" and in that year he circulated proposals for printing by subscription, in one volume quarto, price one guinea, Sir Henry Chauncy's History of St. Alban's and its Archdeaconry, continued to the present time; with the Antiquities of Verulam; including, among other manuscript collections, those of Mr. Webster, many years surgeon there, whose drawings of various antiquities in that

\* A remarkable peculiarity appertains to the rectory of Snoreham; it contains only a single farm-house; and there is no church belonging to the parish; but once a year service is performed under a tree.

neighbourhood were to be engraved. On this subject he published the following advertisement: "Paul Wright, B. D. formerly Curate and Lecturer of All Saints, Hertford, having received some MS papers relating to Sir Henry Chauncy's elegant History of Hertfordshire, designs to publish an accurate edition of that elaborate work, with continuations to the present time; therefore hopes for communications from the nobility, clergy, and gentry of that County, directed to him at Oakley, near Quendon, in Essex, post-paid. The editor will not content himself with the communications of the noble, the learned, and generous contributors to this work; but will visit every parish in person in search of antiquities, that nothing may be wanting to make this work as complete as possible.—Directions to Mr. Woodyer, bookseller, in Cambridge, will be sent to the editor."

About the end of the year 1773 he published, by subscription, "A Help to English History, containing a Succession of all the Kings of England, the English, Saxons, and the Britons; the Kings and Princes of Wales; the Kings and Lords of Man; and the Isle of Wight, &c. &c. By Peter Heylyn, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster. Improved by the Rev. Paul Wright, B. D. F. S. A." In May 1775, the History of St. Alban's was promised to be put to press as soon as the editor should meet with sufficient encouragement, of which he failed. He published, "Orphans and

Fatherless; a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and Governors of the several Hospitals, at Christ Church, Sept. 21, 1778."

In 1781 he lent his name (such things have now and then happened in similar works) to what was called "The complete British Family Bible: being a new universal Exposition and Commentary on the Holy Scriptures: containing the Sacred Text of the Old and New Testaments, with the Apocrypha, at large. Illustrated with Notes and Annotations, Theological, Critical, Moral, Historical, Practical, Chronological, and Explanatory. Wherein all the difficult and obscure Passages will be clearly explained; the seeming Contradictions reconciled; the Mis-translations corrected; former Errors rectified; the Objections of Deists and Infidels answered; the Prophecies and Parables faithfully elucidated; sublime Passages pointed out; and the Whole of Divine Revelation (upon which all our Hopes of eternal Happiness depend) displayed in its original Purity, and rendered easy, pleasant, and profitable to every Capacity, both with respect to Faith and Practice. With practical Reflections and useful Admonitions at the End of each Chapter, calculated to enlighten the Understanding, purify the Heart, and promote the Cause of Virtue and Piety; and thereby establish the Happiness and Peace of Christian Families in this World, and secure their eternal Salvation in the next. To which will be added, a Connection of the Old

and New Testaments; the Lives of all the inspired Writers; and many other Articles relating to Jewish and Christian Antiquities, and other important Subjects, not to be found in any former Commentator. This Work, being the Result of more than forty Years' Study and Experience, will be executed in a Manner far superior to most Publications of the Sort, and will alone form an universal Library of Christian Knowledge, Antient and Modern. By Paul Wright, D.D. F.S.A. Vicar of Oakley, and Rector of Snoreham, in Essex, and late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. To be completed in Eighty Numbers."

In August 1784 he communicated a Specimen of his "Collections towards the History of Hertfordshire" to Mr. Urban; which, he says, "may afford some amusement to your readers, and shew, that if a generous publick will support me, the whole work shall be published. Other specimens shall be occasionally communicated \*."

Dr. Wright is thus noticed by the Rev. William Cole, of Milton :

"He is Rector of Oakley, near Saffron-Walden, in Essex; and in 1769, at the Commencement at Cambridge, printed bills for a new edition, with additions, of Sir Henry Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire. He then plagued me for assistance in it; but I soon found him to be a most odd

\* Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 745.

and extravagantly ridiculous person, and by no means qualified to undertake such a work. He wanted me and others in the University to sign a paper of recommendation to be received a Member of the Antiquarian Society, which I declined : however, he got one somewhere ; for, in December 1770, he was admitted a Fellow of that Society. He is a married man ; and has a son a jeweller, or goldsmith, in London (where the father was born), and educated in St. Paul's School, as he told me ; he then gave me a printed bill to find his shop, if I wanted any thing in his way. He has since printed a book on Heraldry (Mr. Cole means a new edition of Heylyn's *Help to History*). At the Commencement, 1778, he proceeded D. D.

“ Dr. Colman, the new Master of Bene't College, told me, July 5, that he called upon him, to see the book of St. Alban's, which he had to his chamber, and shewed it to him ; but he could not read it, though the most distinct and legible hand I have met with. He told him, he meant to visit him on Archbishop Parker's Anniversary, Aug. 6. The Master told him, that he should be then in Dorsetshire. Indeed I have met with few people of his assurance. I was told, July 23, 1778, that he was Rector of Snoring in Norfolk. To publish himself in the Cambridge Chronicle rector of *Snoring* and vicar of *Ugby*, would have excited a laugh in the University ; so when he put himself

into the papers, D. D. and F. A. S. he suppressed the Rectory \*."

He died at his Vicarage of Ukeley, otherwise Oakley, on the 8th of May, 1785.

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BOWMAN, THOMAS, Vicar of —, co. Norfolk, M. A. 1753, was author of a volume of Sermons, and some theological tracts, favouring the Doctrines that were called Methodism, one of which is a defence of those doctrines, in reference to the Articles of the Church of England †.

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PENTYCROSS, Rev. THOMAS, M. A. Rector of St. Mary Wallingford, Berks, was born December 6, 1748. While at school he was particularly fond of reading plays, the favourite passages of which he would afterwards recite to the boys of his own ward. He then prevailed upon some of his companions to assist him in getting up a play, and, converting their wardrobe as far as possible into the dresses of actors, they went through the parts most admired, doubtless with considerable applause from "a brilliant and overflowing audience." It is scarcely necessary to observe that upon these occasions he was always considered the Roscius of

\* "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. Nichols, 1815.

\* Dyer's Cambridge.

his company. This performance of the drama occurred during his Monitorship, and the time for exhibiting was for an hour or two before the first bell (six o'clock) in the light summer mornings. The theatre, in all probability, opened about four, and the performance might begin about five.

Soon after his appointment as Grecian, however, a total change took place in the manners and habits of young Pentycross; the player suddenly turned preacher, and that to such a degree that he was, if possible, more zealous in assembling the boys around him to hear his sermons than he had been before in exhibiting to them the beauties of the poets. An old schoolfellow, who was afterwards a Dissenting Minister, gives the following account of the circumstance, by which it will appear that before he went to College, if he did not return to his former habits, he at least left off preaching:

“These morning theatrical exhibitions had not continued long, before a sudden and evident change took place in the mind, the pleasures, and the conduct of the young Grecian. We had no more theatrical exhibitions; he no more spouted his favourite passages. He appeared now to be deeply impressed with eternal things. Coming myself out of a family reputedly methodistical, and being at times under serious impressions, he soon attracted my notice, though younger than he; and I narrowly watched his motions and actions.

“Frequently, when walking up and down the front, and myself in the hinder part of the ward, I have heard him pour forth his soul; at times in pious ejaculations, and at others, in the most lively and extatic exclamations of joy and gratitude. Now, instead of diverting the boys as before, he often collected them around him, to instruct them in the things of God and religion. His conciliating manners soon reconciled them to the new system. As the Sabbath evening was a dull and leisure period to many boys, who had no book but their Bible to read, he took that opportunity especially, to assemble them together in a secluded place, and engaged them in prayer, singing, catechizing, and expounding the holy Scriptures; and I believe he occasionally composed short sermons, which he read to them. Many of the boys were much gratified; and I hope some were profited. These religious exercises soon excited the prejudice and opposition of the Nurse of the ward. She made no objection to the theatrical performances; but now her enmity fully displayed itself. The affair became a serious subject of dispute between her and the Monitors. It was at last submitted to the Steward; who, after judiciously investigating the business, desired that the Grecian might not be interrupted. The boys now triumphed over the old Nurse’s prejudices; and young Pentycross continued these religious exercises till within a short time of leaving the school; and behaved with



such becoming gravity and seriousness that he obtained the appellation of the *Bishop*. His influence over the other boys tends to prove, that the youthful mind, when suitable attractions are presented to it, may be easily led astray by folly, or allured to virtue and the duties of religion. However, previous to his going to College, and especially for some time after, he seemed to have lost the influence of religion."

From Christ's Hospital Mr. Pentycross proceeded to Pembroke College, where he afterwards took his degrees. It appears that for some time after joining the Collegians, he prosecuted his studies without any serious thoughts of religion, but afterwards becoming the companion of the Rev. Rowland Hill, the Rev. Mr. De Coetlogon (who forms the subject of the following memoir), and the late Mr. Simpson, of Macclesfield, he was confirmed in his former serious notions. In whatever Mr. Pentycross engaged, he seems to have been an enthusiast, and he no sooner thought himself reclaimed than he laboured assiduously to reclaim others; his zeal not unfrequently involving him in difficulties.

In 1771 he entered into holy orders, and his first appointment was to the curacy of Hawley, near Ryegate, Surrey. In 1774 he was presented (through what is termed the evangelical interest) to the rectory of St. Mary, Wallingford, in the county of Berks, a living scarcely worth his

acceptance ; but he was given to understand that the deficiency would be made up by a subscription. This, however, fell far short of what Mr. Pentycross was led to expect, and for some years he had to struggle with pecuniary difficulties, from which he was extricated by devoting a portion of his time to the instruction of the youth of the neighbourhood. For this important duty he was particularly qualified by his extensive learning and his mild and conciliating manners ; and, as might be expected, his success was such as to enable him to retire in the evening of life with a sufficiency to render it comfortable and happy.

Much opposition, it appears, was shewn to Mr. Pentycross's appointment from the beginning, and his zeal on one side gave rise to a similar feeling on the other. His opponents were, after a short time, joined by the very man that had applied to Mr. Romaine (who advised Mr. Pentycross to accept the living) to recommend them an evangelical minister : and, after a long contest between the two parties, various charges were made against him to the Bishop, whose admonitions failing of the desired effect, he was summoned to give an account of his irregularities. The nature of the charges was " crowding " the church, singing hymns, speaking to the communicants at the Sacrament, &c. &c. ; but owing to the friendly interference of a clerical friend he appears to have got over the difficulty with only a mild expostulation. About

this time he entertained a notion of leaving the Church, which the satisfactory adjustment of the above dispute in all probability induced him to abandon.

Mr. Pentycross seems to have been by no means fixed in his religious opinions, but, on the contrary, to have adopted a variety in succession, and to have returned at last to the point from whence he started. As it does not come within the plan of this work to enter into the particulars of the religious controversies in which he was engaged, I must refer the reader to the *Evangelical Magazine* for December 1808, and conclude this notice of them by an extract from a letter written, in his own vindication, to a Dissenting Minister of his acquaintance, a few months after their separation. "I am not at all moved," he says, "from the doctrines of free, sovereign, distinguishing, personal grace and election, but more confirmed in them than ever, on a thorough recent examination. Yet this I confess appears also to be true, that provision is made in Christ for all the world: and the only reason why any perish is, because they will not come to him; as also, the only reason why any go to him, and get over the universal corruption and aversion to Christ is, because miraculously and invincibly the Father draws them.

"If the professing world reject this doctrine as Arminian, they know nothing of the opinions of the best Calvinist writers; Usher, Davenant, Hall,

Preston, &c. However, I profess myself to be of no party upon earth ; neither Calvinist, Arminian, Baxterian, or any thing else, but a Bible Christian: as Gregory Nazianzen said, ‘ Though I think with Peter, I will be no Petrean ; though with Paul, no Paulinian :’ it is below the dignity of a creature to be called by the name of a creature ; I will take my denomination from the Creator. This shall be my party name, *a Christian.*”

He relinquished his seminary, though strongly urged to continue it, that he might retire, as he said, from the bustle of life, and spend his remaining days in preparing for his great change.

Nearly a year before his death, the symptoms of decay began to appear. He tried the sea-air in the autumn of the year 1808, but without any benefit. He then began to lose his appetite, and his strength gradually declined. Yet he continued his public labour as long as possible, and often spoke like a man fully sensible he was on the brink of eternity. In a letter to a friend, written three or four weeks before his death, he says, “ I know not whether my Lord is sending for me home by this disorder ; but he enables me to be found watching for that event. All my fears are banished away, and the most glorious hopes infused into me, by the most adorable Father, Saviour, and Comforter.”

He became unable to derive any benefit from medical aid, and sunk gradually, but without much pain, into a lethargic state. Dozing much, he was

generally unfit for conversing with friends. When he did speak to them, it was generally in the language of tranquillity, resignation, and prayer; and his earthly scene was closed on the 11th of February 1808, in the 60th year of his age.

Mr. Pentycross published in 1781 a volume of Sermons, addressed to his parishioners; and at different times several single Sermons, among which was an excellent one before the Missionary Society in the year 1796; and a small poem. He was about the year 1774 and 1775. editor of the Gospel Magazine, and wrote some of the principal pieces in those volumes. He also greatly assisted in the support of the Theological Repository.

“In ministerial fidelity and humility,” says the editor of the Evangelical Magazine, “Mr. Pentycross was remarkably exemplary; he was not personal, though familiar, impressive, and searching, in his preaching. Possessed of a brilliant and fervid imagination, he seemed sometimes to soar above ordinary capacities on subjects of conjecture or description; but his only aim was, that he might descend upon the conscience with the greater rapidity and force. His inferences, and his sudden appeals to the heart, frequently took his hearers by surprise, and compelled their momentary assent at least to his theme.—In the pulpit, and in the parlour, he always appeared deeply sensible of his own unworthiness. So far was he from indulging in a boasting spirit, that we can

safely aver, we never heard any contemporary whatever express himself in such humiliating terms as he, and with the most evident sincerity of heart.

“ But it was in the pulpit that he appeared most in his element, and most advantageously, perhaps, to his reputation. There he displayed great originality of talent, a glowing fervour of zeal and love, and an eloquence formed upon the peculiar traits of several distinguished orators, whom he admired and insensibly imitated in his youth. We might give many specimens of the torrents of his eloquence; but we must content ourselves with one: ‘Principalities and powers of darkness, the gospel of Jesus Christ defies you. That august and holy matron, the Church Universal, shakes her head at you; and, with Him who sitteth in the heavens, laughs you to scorn. Annihilate Christianity! Try first to depopulate Heaven, and expunge creation. Your poison shall become medicine to the Church; your rage against it shall be its propagation, its perfection, its glory. Your earthquakes, that overthrow mountains, shall only fill up vallies, to make an immense level for the grand Millennial Car of the Son of God.’

“ When his blemishes are subtracted from his character, his excellencies as a man, a Christian, and a minister, remain such as we can hold up for the imitation of his brethren who survive, to fulfil the designs, to extend the kingdom, and to disse-

minate the glory of our adorable Redeemer in the world.

“ For some years he occasionally preached in Lady Huntingdon’s principal chapels ; and maintained an intimate correspondence with her Ladyship. She was much attached to his preaching ; and his services were very acceptable and useful among her different congregations ; and indeed, wherever he went, his talents and zeal, his eloquence and piety, commanded universal esteem \*.”

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DE COETLOGON, Rev. CHARLES EDWARD, was the son of the Chevalier Dennis de Coetlogon, Knight of St. Lazare, Member of the Academy of Angers, and author of a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, published in 1740. From Christ’s Hospital Charles Edward proceeded, with indications of subsequent worth, to Pembroke Hall, where he took the degree of B. A. 1770 ; M. A. 1773.

Mr. De Coetlogon had the good fortune, on coming into public life, to acquire the particular patronage of the late Earl of Dysart and Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe. Being appointed Assistant Chaplain to the celebrated Martyn Madan at the Lock Hospital, he soon became eminent as a popular preacher, and published several single sermons ; “ The Divine Message ; or, the most im-

\* Evangelical Magazine, for Nov. 1808.

portant Truths of Revelation represented, in a Sermon upon Judges iii. 20; designed as an Antidote to the dangerous and spreading Evils of Infidelity, Arianism, and Immorality," 1773, 8vo. "National Prosperity and National Religion inseparably connected," 1777, 8vo. "The Nature, Necessity, and Advantage, of the Religious Observance of the Sabbath, illustrated, &c.; for the Encouragement of a Society for suppressing the Profanation of the Lord's Day," 1777, 8vo. "Youth's Monitor, or the Death of Mr. John Parsons, preached Aug. 17, 1777, at St. Sepulchre's," 8vo. "The Death of the Righteous a public Loss; a Token of Respect to the Memory of the Right Hon. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council," 1778, 8vo. "A Seasonable Caution against the Abominations of the Church of Rome," 1779, 12mo. "The Scripture Doctrine of Grace explained, in a Commemoration Sermon upon the Conversion of St. Paul," 1780, 8vo. "Repentance and Remission of Sins in the Name of Jesus illustrated; before the Sheriffs of London, to about 300 Prisoners, of whom 23 were under Sentence of Death," 1784, 8vo.

In the year 1789 Mr. Alderman Pickett, on being elected Lord Mayor of London, appointed Mr. De Coetlogon his Chaplain; and, in that capacity, he preached the ten following Sermons:



“The Test of Truth, Piety, and Allegiance; a Sermon delivered on the Day of Sacramental Qualification for the Chief Magistracy of the City of London, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs; containing a Defence of the Test Act.” “Religion and Loyalty, the grand Support of the British Empire; a Sermon delivered in the Cathedral of St. Paul, January 30, 1790, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I.” “The Essential Deity of the Messiah; and the great Importance of that Article of the Christian Faith to every conscientious Member of the Church of England considered; in a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Jan. 24, 1790, being the first Sunday in Hilary Term.” “Scriptural Views of the National Establishment, considered as the Church of the Living God, and as the Pillar and Ground of the Truth; a Charity Sermon, preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. at the Opening of St. Michael’s Church, on Sunday the 28th of March 1790, being Palm Sunday, containing a liberal Defence of the Doctrines, Liturgy, and Ceremonies of the Church of England.” “The Harmony between Religion and Policy, or Divine and Human Legislation; a Sermon delivered before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Judges, &c. at St. Paul’s Cathedral, on Sunday the 25th of April, 1790, being the First Sunday in

Easter Term." "The Surprize of Death; a Commemorative Sermon on the Character, Sufferings, and Crucifixion of the Son of God, delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. April 2, 1790, being Good Friday." "National Gratitude for Providential Goodness recommended in a Sermon preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. May 29, 1790, being the Anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II.; containing Strictures on the Reformation, Restoration, and Revolution." "The True Citizen characterized; a Sermon delivered before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. and the Liveries of the several Companies of the City, at the Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, September 29, 1790, being the day of Election of the Chief Magistrates of the City of London." "God and the King; a Sermon delivered in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. Oct. 25, 1790, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne." "Pious Memorials a Public Good; a Sermon preached at St. Paul's Cathedral before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. Nov. 5, 1790;" all which were published by order of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council. Subsequently collected into a volume, these discourses, which had attracted much attention in the delivery of them, were greatly canvassed; and they will be found almost

equally pertinent to the present state of the British Empire, both Civil and Ecclesiastical.

Mr. De Coetlogon was soon after presented to the Rectory of Godstone in Surrey (vacant by the death of the famous John Kidgell); and afterwards published, "The Grace of Christ in Redemption, enforced as a Model of sublime Charity; in a Sermon preached at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, on Sunday, Dec. 3, 1793; and published by particular Desire, for the Benefit of the Spitalfields Weavers, 1794. [The Design of this Discourse was, "to add to a collection then making, and which was rendered necessary by the uncommon distresses of more than 20,000 objects, men, women, and children; pining in a state of extreme want, not arising from indiscretion, idleness, or profligacy, but from a defect in a particular branch of commerce."]

"The Life of the Just, exemplified in the Character of the late Rev. W. Romaine, A.M. 1795." The "Portraiture of the Christian Penitent," in two volumes; an excellent volume of "Sermons on the Fifty-first Psalm;" "The Temple of Truth," 1800; and "Studies adapted to the Temple of Truth," 1809, which were extended to three volumes.

The following character of Mr. De Coetlogon is extracted from volume II. of "Onesimus, or the Pulpit:"

"Mr. De Coetlogon remains a noble specimen of the genuine extemporary school. He stands

‘ As when of old some orator renowned  
In Athens, or free Rome, where eloquence  
Flourish’d, since mute, to some great cause address’d,  
Stood in himself collected ; while each part,  
Motion, each act, won audience, ere the tongue.’

MILTON.

Nothing of person can be delineated more interesting than the figure of this preacher. His height, form, manner, and gesture, all speak him great. There is apostolical impressiveness in him. These requisites form, however, his inferior worth. It is ‘ the pearl of great price,’ which is found in him, that makes him all that he is. He knows nothing of a refined Religion ; of the still modernising Theology of these times ; of an accommodated, and accommodating, scheme for the salvation of men. It is in the old way, through the old truth, that he pleads for life ! The powers of Mr. De Coetlogon are great. Whether he be estimated as to manner or matter, — as to the great and high importance of what he says, — talents and learning he most unquestionably both possesses and exerts. It has been confidently rumoured, without denial, that the same able genius bore its full share of contribution towards those classical citations which adorned the celebrated ‘ Pursuits of Literature,’ — a rumour that will not easily be discredited by any person who attentively peruses the Notes to his National Jubilee. Respecting Divinity, besides his Tracts and Sermons, the opinions of Mr. De Coetlogon are explicitly avowed in the Theo-

logical Miscellany, in seven volumes, which was edited by him; and may also be inferred from the manner in which he urged into notice the Treatises of President Edwards, especially those on Original Sin, the Freedom of the Human Will, and his History of Redemption \*."

Mr. De Coetlogon died September 16, 1820.

PENN, Rev. JOHN, LL. B. of Beccles in the county of Suffolk; died there in August 1814, in the 71st year of his age. He published "Sermons on various Subjects," 2 volumes 8vo, 1792.

PRINCE, Rev. JOHN, M. A. Vicar of Enford, Wilts, and Chaplain to the Magdalen Hospital, in which situation his exemplary conduct and indefatigable zeal for the interest of the establishment have called forth several well-merited eulogiums. In 1809 Mr. Prince published, "Church Unity, a Sermon, preached at East, Lavington, at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Sarum," 8vo. Mr. Prince is also one of the Examiners of Christ's Hospital.

NEALE, DANIEL, M. A. was author of one or two theological pieces, and of a volume of Hymns. He became a Dissenting Minister, and settled with a congregation in London †.

\* Gent. Mag. vol. XC. pt. ii. pp. 371, 2. † Dyer's Cambridge.

DYER, GEORGE, a popular writer, and pleasing poet, was born in 1755. Being intended for the Church, he was sent, upon leaving the Hospital, to Cambridge, and entered of Emanuel College. After taking the degree of B. A. Mr. Dyer, from conscientious motives, relinquished all hopes of ecclesiastical preferment, joined the Dissenters, and was for some time one of their preachers. After a connexion of about four years' standing he left the Dissenters (on his coming to reside in London), and engaged in political inquiries. His reasons for this step are detailed in a letter addressed to a dissenting minister at Cambridge (Rev. Mr. R. Hall), and may be seen in the preface to the second edition of his "Inquiry into the Nature of Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles."

Mr. Dyer's first engagement in London was as a reporter of the debates of the House of Commons ; after which, he was employed in giving private instructions in the Greek and Latin Classics, and in writing for various periodical publications. He is now a resident of Clifford's-inn, and has published, "An Inquiry into the Nature of Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles," 8vo, 1790 ; second edition, greatly enlarged, 1792 ; "a work (say the editors of the 'Living Authors,' 1798,) which has been a great deal read." In 1792 he published a volume of "Poems," which the same editors describe as sensible and nervous. In 1793

appeared "The Complaints of the Poor People of England," an octavo pamphlet; which was followed by "An Account of New South Wales; with a Sketch of the Character of Thomas Fysche Palmer, B.D. late Senior Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge," 8vo, 1794. "A Dissertation on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence," which contains various plans or schemes to direct the benevolent, and more particularly a plan of a charity-school for poor children to be supported by the children of the rich; in one volume 8vo, 1795. "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Robert Robinson, late Minister of the Dissenting Congregation in St. Andrew's Parish, Cambridge," 8vo, 1796. "The Poet's Fate," a poetical dialogue, 8vo, 1797. "An English Prologue and Epilogue to the Latin Comedy of Ignoramus, written by George F. Ruggle, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, during the Reign of King James I. with Notes relating to Modern Times," 8vo, 1797. "Address to the People of Great Britain on the Doctrine of Libels and the Office of Jurors," 8vo, 1799. "Poems, and Critical Essays on various Branches of Poetry," 2 vols. 1802. "Poetics; or a Series of Poems and Disquisitions on Poetry," 2 vols. crown 8vo, 1812.

The following extract from the "Poetics," has been selected, not as being Mr. Dyer's best production, but as applicable to the subject :

## LINES MEDITATED IN THE CLOISTERS OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Now cease, my song, the plaintive strain ;  
Now hush'd be Pity's tender sigh ;  
While Mem'ry wakes her fairy-train,  
And young Delight sits laughing by :  
Return, each hour of rosy hue,  
In smiles, and pranks, and garlands gay,  
Playful of wing as when ye flew,  
Ev'ry month then seeming May ;  
While, as Invention wak'd the mimic powers,  
Genius, still wand'ring wild, sigh'd for enchanted bowers.

Then, too, in antic vestment drest,  
Pastime would lightly trip along,  
Throwing around the ready jest,  
Satire and sting, or simple song ;  
And merry Mischief oft would weave  
The wanton trick for little hearts ;  
Nor Love a tender vot'ry grieve ;  
Soft were his hands, nor keen his darts :  
While Friendship, with a gay enthusiast glow,  
Gave her full half of bliss, and took her share of woe.

And, what though round a youthful spring  
A lowering storm may sometimes rise ;  
Hope her soul-soothing strain can sing,  
Quickly can brighten up the skies.  
How sweetly pass'd my youth's gay prime !  
For not untuneful was my tongue :  
And, as I tried the classic rhyme,  
The critic school-boy prais'd my song :  
Nor did mine eye not catch the orient ray,  
That promis'd fair to gild Ambition's distant day.



Ah! pleasing, gloomy cloister-shade,  
Still, still this wavering breast inspire!  
Here, lost in rapt'rous trance, I stray'd,  
Here saw with horror spectres dire!  
For, soon as day dark-veil'd its head,  
With hollow cheek and haggard eye,  
Pale ghosts would flit from yon death-bed,  
And stalk with step terrific by!  
Till the young heart would freeze with wild affright,  
And store the dismal tale to cheer a winter's night!

How like the spirit of the place,  
Good Edward's form here seem'd to move!  
As lingering still its growth to trace,  
With all a Founder's, Guardian's love!  
How of his name each syllable  
Repeated oft, on youthful ears  
Like no unholy charm would dwell,  
And mingle fondness with the prayers!  
While still the day, made sacred by his birth,  
Brought with the rolling year memorials of his worth.

Yet, what avails the school-boy's praise,  
Though taking Gratitude's sweet name,  
The stately monument to raise  
Of royal Edward's lasting fame?  
Though never on thy youthful brow  
Flaunted the helmet's towering crest,  
Though ne'er, as martial Glory led,  
The corslet sparkled on thy breast;  
Yet, blameless youth, to worth so true as thine,  
Virtue herself might weave her purest virgin line.

But, ah! what means the silent tear?  
Why e'en mid joy my bosom heave!

Ye long-lost scenes, enchantments dear !  
Lo ! now I linger o'er your grave !  
—Fly, then, ye hours of rosy hue,  
And bear away the bloom of years !  
And quick succeed, ye sickly crew  
Of doubts and sorrows, pains and fears !  
Still will I ponder Fate's unalter'd plan,  
Nor tracing back the CHILD forget that I am MAN.

The “ Poetics ” appear to be left incomplete, as the preface indicates them to have been completed in four, of which two volumes only have been published.

In 1813 Mr. Dyer published “ Four Letters on the English Constitution: I. On different Opinions concerning the English Constitution; II. on its Principles; III. on its Defects; IV. on the best Means of promoting its fundamental Principles; ” 8vo. In 1814 appeared his “ History of the University and different Colleges of Cambridge, ” 2 volumes, large 8vo, a work to which I am indebted for some valuable information.

Some years since Mr. Dyer announced his intention of publishing “ The Privileges of the University of Cambridge; containing a chronological Table of all its Charters, with their Titles, from the earliest to more modern Times; arranged in exact Order, according to the Christian *Æra*, and the Kings of England; together with a Series of the principal Charters themselves; comprehending also, the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth: with various other public Instruments and Documents,

relating to the University, and intended to serve as a Fasti, or a Summary of Annals to its History. Made from Papers of undoubted Authenticity and Authority," in two volumes, large 8vo. In the first volume (the greater part of which will be in Latin, with a Latin Dissertation by the Editor,) will be introduced the plan for improvements in the buildings and grounds in Cambridge, proposed by the late Lancelot Brown, esq. and the Rev. George Ashby, B. D. formerly President of St. John's College, relating both to the University and Town. "It was the editor's intention, at first, to print this work in one volume, large octavo, at a guinea, and agreeably thereto proposals were issued. But he was attempting what could not be executed: each part grew upon his hands; the biographical more particularly seemed to widen, as he went, and the more so in proportion as he approached nearer to modern times. He therefore had no alternative: he was obliged to enlarge his plan; and instead of one volume, as he originally intended, he now proposes to publish two\*."

This publication I have now much pleasure in stating is nearly finished, and would have appeared some time back had not the author been much engaged in giving an account, or *Literaria Notitia*, of the Editions and Translations of the Latin Classics, together with an account of the manuscripts of them in our public libraries, for Mr. Valpy's splendid edition of the Latin Classics.

\* Vide Prospectus.

In 1819 Mr. Dyer, at the particular request of his friend Mr. Henry Meyer, sat to that gentleman for his portrait, on condition, it appears, that he would also take that of his favourite dog Daphne. The portrait appeared in the Exhibition at the Royal Academy, 1821, and has been generally approved as a correct likeness. Mr. Dyer thought proper to explain the matter in the following poem, communicated to the editors of the Gentleman's Magazine :

MEYER, I blush, I almost grieve, to see  
Such waste of genius, in decyphering me,  
(One, who so little could your art bestead,  
Save on his shoulders that he had a head) ;  
And, after all, get nothing for your pains,  
The pleasure, or the labour, all your gains ;  
Though if you pleasure seek, you need no pelf,  
If labour, you have amply paid yourself.  
For poor would be your pay, should I commend  
The faithful artist, and the generous friend.

And yet, though poor your pay, you more would have  
Than to his Artist richer Milton gave :  
The Poet in his Painter thought to find  
One who could give to life his manly mind,  
One who, perchance, could give his youthful grace,  
His eye of lustre, and his lady's face \*.  
In vain he look'd—so gave no sprig of fame,  
But mark'd his Artist with a blunderer's name.  
Though, not to make his men of England squeak,  
Damn'd not in mother-tongue, but Heathen-Greek.

\* "Milton, it is well known, was remarkably handsome, and when at College, was called the Lady of Christ's College."

Yet mark th' event how Milton here was foil'd !  
 How on himself the mischief has recoil'd !  
 Those lines, in which he has so proudly blam'd  
 His Artist's blunders, have his own proclaim'd \*.  
 Sure this great Poet was for once an elf,  
 Through his poor Painter thus to strike himself.

But small is my self-knowledge ; from my glass  
 'I ne'er could read what in my mind might pass :  
 Nor in so frail a mirror could I trace  
 What might recal to me my living face ;  
 Nor could, like Libyan tigress†, should I guess,  
 My image seen, that image much caress ;  
 So to myself myself was never shown,  
 My outer, as my inner man, unknown ;  
 And, if my like in others I might see,  
 Like, or unlike, it was alike to me :  
 But if, as others say, your hand has well  
 Shewn who, and what I am, then can I tell,  
 All that your hand has been too long about,  
 All that your genius has at length brought out ;  
 A little thought, o'erclouded with some care,  
 Something of weakness, which I well could spare,

\* "It must be supposed, that Milton when he wrote his four Greek lines, abusing his painter, was a young man, and the prudence of his editors may be questioned, in retaining them among his works. Dr. Burney has fully shewn, that in these four lines there are as many examples of false quantities and bad Greek. See his Appendix to Warton's edition of 'Milton's Poems on several occasions.' Lond. 1781."

† "Alludes to what is reported by antient writers of the Libyan hunters, who, it was said, if pursued by a tigress, would leave some sort of mirror in her way, in which the animal, seeing her own image, would stop, and caress it, conceiving it to be a reality ; the hunter, by this artifice, had an opportunity to escape."

Something which seldom seems to reach its end,  
Anxious, but little able, to befriend.

My mental something, like my visual sight,  
Still seeking, often wandering from the right ;  
Yet with some fear of Him, from whom I came,  
Who gave me life, and made me what I am ;  
With what still cheers my age, as in my youth,  
Some love of Liberty, and love of Truth.  
If such, though mean the archetype, your art,  
Then have you well perform'd the Painter's part.  
If a frail creature you have thus exprest,  
My friends may give you credit for the rest :  
That ere I yet had reach'd the age of men,  
Ere quite fulfill'd my threescore years and ten,  
Ere I was yet quite number'd with the dead,  
You did, with gentlest hand, take off my head ;  
And, not content with that, did, in the end,  
Take off the head of my four-footed friend :  
For my own fate, you the whole blame must bear,  
But for poor *Daphne's* I will take my share.



RICHARDS, Rev. GEORGE, D. D. F. S. A. From Christ's Hospital Mr. Richards proceeded to Oriel College, where he took his Master's degree in 1791, and obtained a Fellowship. Previous to this he published "An Essay on the Characteristic Differences between Ancient and Modern Poems, and the several Causes from which they result," 1789, 8vo. In 1791, Mr. Richards published, "The Aboriginal Britons, a Prize Poem," 4to. This poem was publicly recited at Oxford, and in consequence of the prize being adjudged to the

author, had such a run that the whole of the first edition was sold on the day of publication. The second edition was published in 1792; and the poem was re-printed in the author's "Poetical Works," and also in a "Collection of Oxford Prize Poems."

Mr. Richards has since published "Songs of the Aboriginal Bards of Britain," 1792, 4to. "Modern France, a Poem," 1793, 4to. "Matilda, or the Dying Penitent, a poetical Epistle," 1795, 4to. "The Divine Origin of Prophecy, in a Course of Sermons at the Bampton Lecture," 1800, 8vo. "Miscellaneous Poems," 1803, 2 vols. crown 8vo. "Emma, a Drama," 1804, 12mo. "Odin, a Drama," 1804, 12mo; and a "Monody on the Death of Lord Viscount Nelson," 1806, 4to.



FIELD, MATTHEW, M. A. 1775, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. He was the author of a dramatic piece, intituled, "Vertumnus and Pomona;" and for many years one of the Masters.



MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSHAW, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta. From Christ's Hospital this learned prelate went to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1792; M. A. 1795; and B. and D. D. in 1810. His first church-preferment was a living in Northampton-

shire, where he published a periodical essay without his name, intituled, "The Country Spectator." Through his alliance with the family of the Bishop of Winchester, he was presented to the valuable vicarage of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon.

In 1808 Dr. Middleton published, "The Doctrine of the Greek Article applied to the Illustration of the New Testament," 8vo; which was followed by "Christ divided, a Sermon, preached at the triennial Visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln," 1809, 8vo; "A Charge delivered to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon," 1812, 4to; and in the same year, "Address to the Parishioners of St. Pancras, Middlesex, on the intended Application to Parliament for a New Church," 8vo. This publication, and his exertions to obtain the Act of Parliament, rendered Dr. Middleton an object of malignant hostility, especially by the Dissenters, whose zealous perseverance defeated the measure. The injustice of this treatment may be seen by its being stated that the parish contains little short of 100,000 souls, and that the old church could not accommodate a congregation of more than 300.

To the foregoing publications may be added, "A Charge delivered before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, March 23, 1813, to the Rev. C. A. Jacobé, then about to proceed to India as one of their Missionaries," 1815, 8vo.

In 1814 Dr. Middleton was selected by Govern-



ment as the most proper person to preside over the new ecclesiastical establishment in British India, and he was accordingly consecrated Bishop of Calcutta in the Archbishopal Palace at Lambeth, and soon after took his departure for Calcutta.

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COLERIDGE, S. T. the youngest son of the late Rev. John Coleridge, was born in 1773 at Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, of which parish his father was for many years vicar.

While in the school, and even before his fifteenth year, he had bewildered himself in metaphysical speculations and theological controversy. "Nothing else," he says, "pleased me. History and particular facts lost all interest in my mind. Poetry (though for a school-boy of that age I was above par in English versification, and had already produced two or three compositions, which, I may venture to say, without reference to my age, were somewhat above mediocrity, and which had gained me more credit than the sound good sense of my old master was at all pleased with), poetry itself, yea novels and romances, became insipid to me. In my friendless wanderings on our leave-days (for I was an orphan, and had scarce any connexions in London), highly was I delighted if any passenger, especially if he were dressed in black, would enter into conversation with me. For soon I found the means of directing it to my favourite subjects,

‘ Of Providence, fore-knowledge, will, and fate,  
Fix’d fate, free will, fore-knowledge, absolute,  
And found no end in wandering mazes lost’.

From this preposterous pursuit he was called, at least for a considerable time, by an accidental acquaintance with a very amiable family, and chiefly by the poetry of Mr. Bowles.

At the age of nineteen he proceeded to Jesus College, Cambridge, but it does not appear that he either graduated or became a candidate for the literary honours of the University; indeed, little is known of his academical history, further than that he assisted one of his friends in the composition of an Essay on English Poetry, intended for a society at Exeter, but which did not appear in the volume published by them.

In 1794 Mr. Coleridge published a collection of juvenile poems, which was favourably received by the publick, and spoken of by the reviewers as the buds of hope and promises of better works to come. They however objected to their obscurity, a general turgidness of diction, and a profusion of new-coined double epithets. Instead of feeling indignant at this reproof, the author judiciously availed himself of the censures that were bestowed, for the correction of these parasitical plants of youthful poetry. The same year he produced “ The Fall of Robespierre, an Historic Drama,” in which the conventional speeches were happily versified, and the sentiments expressed in language classically

correct, and uncommonly vigorous. The French revolution had at this time turned the heads of many persons, and where heads grown grey in knowledge and experience of the world erred grossly in judgment, it was not surprising that young and ardent minds should become enthusiastically extravagant. This was the case with Mr. Coleridge, who, in conjunction with Mr. Southey and Mr. R. Lovell, with whom he had formed a close intimacy, began to project schemes for ameliorating the condition of human society. They commenced their operations at Bristol in a course of lectures delivered by Mr. Coleridge with considerable applause. He published also while there two political pamphlets, one intituled, "Conciones ad Populum," or Addresses to the People; and the other, "A Protest against certain Bills then pending for suppressing Seditious Meetings."

Mr. Coleridge's next publication was, "The Watchman," a weekly paper, established for the purpose of diffusing his new political doctrines; but this was found to be a bad speculation, and, after publishing ten numbers, the Watchman was discontinued. This disappointment of his expectations was in some measure relieved by the favourable reception given to a volume of poems, the quick sale of which induced him to publish a second edition, to which he added some communications from his friends Mr. Lamb and Mr. Lloyd.

After relinquishing his engagement with the *Morning Post*, Mr. Coleridge became Secretary to Sir Alexander Ball, whom he accompanied to Malta, of which island that distinguished officer was appointed Governor. But this situation he did not long retain, nor was it otherwise advantageous to him, than by extending his knowledge of the world, and giving him an opportunity of treading the classic ground of Italy. During his wanderings his wife and family resided under the roof of Mr. Southey, at Keswick, and thither he bent his course upon his return to England.

Some time after his return Mr. Coleridge delivered lectures on poetry at the Royal Institution, and was an occasional writer in the *Courier* newspaper, his principles having undergone a complete transmutation.

In 1812 he produced a series of *Miscellaneous Essays*, intituled, "The Friend;" which, though they had but a limited circulation, he has subsequently revised, enlarged, and re-printed. The year following appeared his tragedy of "Remorse;" and he has since favoured the public with the "Memoir of his Literary Life," in two volumes; "Sibylline Leaves;" and "Christabel," a poem of which it may be sufficient to state that it received the unqualified praise of Lord Byron.

In 1819 Mr. Coleridge was employed in delivering a course of lectures on poetry and philosophy;

and it was supposed that he was one of the writers engaged on the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," a scientific dictionary on quite a new plan, as the prospectus was known to be his performance. He resides at present at Highgate, with his family.

It may not be uninteresting in this place to give Mr. Coleridge's character of the predecessor of the present Head Classical Master (the Rev. James Boyer), who was his tutor :

" He early moulded my taste to the preference of Demosthenes to Cicero, of Homer and Theocritus to Virgil, and again of Virgil to Ovid. He habituated me to compare Lucretius, Terence, and, above all, the chaster poems of Catullus, not only with the Roman poets of the, so called, silver and brazen ages, but with even those of the Augustan era ; and on grounds of plain sense and universal logic to see and assert the superiority of the former, in the truth and nativeness both of their thoughts and diction. At the same time that we were studying the Greek tragic poets, he made us read Shakspeare and Milton as lessons ; and they were the lessons, too, which required most time and trouble to *bring up* so as to escape his censure. I learned from him that poetry, even that of the loftiest, and seemingly that of the wildest odes, had a logic of its own, as severe as that of science, and more difficult, because more subtle, more complex, and dependant upon more

and more fugitive causes. In our English compositions (at least for the last three years of our school education) he shewed no mercy to phrase, metaphor, or image, unsupported by a sound sense, or where the same sense might have been conveyed with equal force and dignity in plainer words. Lute, harp, and lyre, muse, muses, and inspirations, — Pegasus, Parnassus, and Hippocrene, were all an abomination to him. In fancy I can almost hear him now exclaiming, — *Harp? Harp? Lyre? Pen and ink, boy, you mean! Muse, boy, Muse! your nurse's daughter, you mean! Pierian spring? Oh! aye! the cloister-pump, I suppose!*

“ There was one custom of our master's which I cannot pass over in silence, because I think it imitable, and worthy of imitation. He would often permit our theme exercises, under some pretext of want of time, to accumulate till each lad had four or five to be looked over. Then placing the whole number abreast on his desk, he would ask the writer, why this or that sentence might not have found as appropriate a place under this or that thesis; and if not a satisfying answer could be returned, and two faults of the same kind were found in one exercise, the irrevocable verdict followed, the exercise was torn up, and another on the same subject to be produced, in addition to the tasks of the day. The reader will, I trust, ex-

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cuse this tribute of recollection to a man whose severities, even now, not seldom furnish the dreams by which the blind fancy would fain interpret to the mind the painful sensations of distempered sleep: but neither lessen nor diminish the deep sense of my moral and intellectual obligations. He sent us to the University excellent Latin and Greek scholars, and tolerable Hebraists. Yet our classical knowledge was the least of the good gifts which we derived from his zealous and conscientious tutorage. He is now gone to his final reward, full of years, and full of honours, even of honours which were dearest to his heart, as gratefully bestowed by that school, and still binding him to the interests of that school, in which he had been himself educated, and to which, during his whole life, he was a dedicated being."

Another friend to whom Mr. Coleridge acknowledges his obligations, while at school, is the present Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, the subject of the preceding memoir), who was then a Grecian. From him, among other favours, he received a present of Mr. Bowles's Sonnets, with which he was so enthusiastically delighted, that in less than eighteen months he had made more than forty transcriptions of them, for the purpose of giving them to the persons who had in any way won his regard. The possession of these poems wrought a great change in the mind of young Coleridge, who had hitherto

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indulged in the theological and metaphysical speculations before mentioned \*.



TOWNSEND, REV. GEORGE, B. A. From Christ's Hospital Mr. Townsend proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. In 1810 he published a volume of "Poems," in 8vo; and in 1815 his Poem of "Armageddon," of which the late Mr. Richard Cumberland spoke so highly. Mr. Townsend is now Vicar of Hackney, Middlesex.



LAMB, CHARLES, was born in 1775. In 1798 he published "Blank Verses, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb," 12mo; and in the same year, "A Tale of Rosamund Grey and old Blind Margaret," 8vo. "One of the most painful yet delightful tales in the world: there is one part of it in which, to be sure, the pain greatly predominates; but it is told very briefly, and with something beyond delicacy." In 1802 appeared his tragedy of "John Woodville," 12mo; which his friend Mr. Coleridge described as "being a little too over-antique in the style." It was, however, upon the whole, generally admired. Mr. Lamb next published "Tales from Shakspeare," in two volumes 12mo,

\* New Monthly Magazine, vol. V.



1807; which was followed by "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, with Notes," crown 8vo, 1808.

Besides the above Mr. Lamb wrote several papers that appeared in the *Reflector*; among which was an admirable Essay on the Genius and Character of Hogarth, afterwards re-printed in the third volume of the works of that inimitable artist, by Mr. Nichols. He is also the author of a prose abridgment of the *Odyssey*, under the title of the "Adventures of Ulysses." His Essay "On Christ's Hospital, and the Character of the Boys," has been given at length in another part of this volume, for the reasons there stated.

In 1820 the productions of Mr. Lamb were collected together, and published in two volumes octavo, and were most favourably received. The following extract from a criticism that went more into detail than the generality, gives a most interesting account of Mr. Lamb's merits as a writer both in prose and verse. Although written by one of our school, who might, I allow, be suspected of partiality, yet the reasons advanced in support of the assertions, will, I feel confident, carry conviction to the mind of the reader:

"He (Mr. Lamb) is not so much known as he is admired; but if to be admired, and more, by those who are better known, have any thing of the old laudatory desideratum in it, we know no man who possesses a more enviable share of praise.

The truth is, that Mr. Lamb in general has performed his services to the literary world so anonymously, and in his most trivial subjects has such a delicate and extreme sense of all that is human, that common readers have not been aware of half his merits, nor great numbers of his existence. When his writings were collected by the bookseller, people of taste were asking, who this Mr. Charles Lamb was that had written so well. They were answered,—the man who set the critics right about the old English Dramatists, and whom some of them shewed at once their ingratitude and their false pretensions by abusing.

“ There is a spirit in Mr. Lamb’s productions, which is in itself so *anti-critical* and tends so much to reconcile us to all that is in the world, that the effect is almost neutralizing to every thing but complacency and a quiet admiration. We must even plainly confess, that one thing which gave a Laputan flap to our delay in speaking of these volumes was, the meeting with a flimsy criticism in an orthodox review, which mistook the exquisite simplicity and apprehensiveness of Mr. Lamb’s genius for want of power; and went vainly brushing away at some of the solidest things in his work, under the notion of its being chaff.

“ That the poetical part of Mr. Lamb’s volumes (and as this comes first, we will make the first part of our criticism upon it) is not so striking as the

critical, we allow. And there are several reasons for it;—first, because criticism inevitably explains itself more to the reader; whereas poetry, especially such as Mr. Lamb's, often gives him too much credit for the apprehensiveness in which it deals itself;—second, because Mr. Lamb's criticism is obviously of a most original cast, and directly informs the reader of a number of things which he did not know before; whereas the poetry, for the reason just mentioned, leaves him rather to gather them;—third, because the author's genius, though in fact of an anti-critical nature (his very criticisms chiefly tending to overthrow the critical spirit) is also less busied with creating new things, which is the business of poetry, than with inculcating a charitable and patient content with old, which is a part of humanity:—fourth and last, because from an excess of this content, of love for the old poets, and of diffidence in recommending to others what has such infinite recommendations of its own, he has really, in three or four instances, written pure common-places on subjects deeply seated in our common humanity, such as the recollections of childhood, the poem that follows it, and one or two of the sonnets. But he who cannot see, that the extreme old simplicity of style in 'The Three Friends' is a part and constituent recommendation of the very virtue of the subject;—that the homely versification of the 'Ballad noticing the Difference of Rich and

Poor' has the same spirit of inward reference, — that the little Robert Burton-like effusion, called 'Hypochondriacus,' has all the quick mixture of jest and earnest belonging to such melancholy, — and that the 'Farewell to Tobacco' is a piece of exuberant pleasantry, equally witty and poetical, in which the style of the old poets becomes proper to a wit overflowing as theirs, — such a man may be fit enough to set up for a critic once a month, but we are sure he has not an idea in his head once a quarter.

"There is something very touching as well as vivid in the poem that stands first, called 'Hester.' The object of it is a female Quaker who died young, and who appears to have been of a spirit that broke the cold shell of her sect. She was of a nature so sprightly and strong, that the poet, for some time, says he could not

By force be led  
To think upon the wormy bed  
And her together.

\* \* \* \* \*

My sprightly neighbour, gone before  
To that unknown and silent shore,  
Shall we not meet, as heretofore,  
Some summer morning,

When from thy cheerful eyes a ray  
Hath struck a bliss upon the day,  
A bliss that would not go away,  
A sweet fore-warning?

“ In coming to the ‘ Essays’ and their masterly criticism, we must repress our tendency to make extracts, or we shall never have done. We must content ourselves with but one noble passage; and with expressing our firm conviction; that to these Essays, including remarks on the performance of Shakspeare’s tragedies, and the little notices of his contemporaries originally published in the well-known ‘ Specimens of the Old English Dramatists,’ the public are indebted for that keener perception and more poetical apprehension of the genius of those illustrious men, which has become so distinguishing a feature among the literary opinions of the day. There was a relish of it in Seward, but a small one, nor did his contemporaries sympathize even with that. The French Revolution, which for a time took away attention from every thing but politics, had a great and new effect in rousing up the thinking faculties in every respect; and the mind, strengthened by unusual action, soon pierced through the flimsy common-places of the last half century. By degrees, they were all broken up; and though some lively critics, who saw only the more eccentric part of the new genius and confounded it with the genius itself, re-edified them, they were too late, as now begins to be pretty generally felt. Mr. Lamb, whose resemblance to the old poets in his tragedy was ludicrously taken for imbecility, had sown his criticisms as well as his example against a genial day;

it came ; and lo and behold ! the very critics, who cried out the most disdainfully against him, adopted these very criticisms, most of them, we are ashamed to say, without any acknowledgment. But he is beginning to receive his proper praise, after waiting for it in the most quiet and unassuming manner perhaps of any writer living. The following is the passage we have alluded to : —

So to see Lear acted,—to see an old man tottering about the stage with a walking-stick, turned out of doors by his daughters in a rainy night, has nothing in it but what is painful and disgusting. We want to take him into shelter and relieve him. That is all the feeling which the acting of Lear ever produced in me. But the Lear of Shakspeare cannot be acted. The contemptible machinery by which they mimic the storm which he goes out in, is not more inadequate to represent the horrors of the real elements, than any actor can be to represent Lear : they might more easily propose to personate the Satan of Milton upon a stage, or one of Michael Angelo's terrible figures. The greatness of Lear is not in corporeal dimension, but in intellectual : the explosions of his passion are terrible as a volcano : they are storms turning up and disclosing to the bottom that sea, his mind, with all its vast riches. It is his mind which is laid bare. This case of flesh and blood seems too insignificant to be thought on ; even as he himself neglects it. On the stage we see nothing but corporeal infirmities and weakness, the impotence of rage ; while we read it, we see not Lear, but we are Lear, — we are in his mind, we are sustained by a grandeur which baffles the malice of daughters and storms ; in the aberrations of his reason, we discover a mighty irregular power of reasoning, immethodized from the ordinary purposes of life, but exerting its powers, as the wind blows where it listeth, at will upon the corruptions and abuses of mankind. What have looks

or tones to do with that sublime identification of his age with that of the *heavens themselves*, when in his reproaches to them for conniving at the injustice of his children, he reminds them that 'they themselves are old?' What gesture shall we appropriate to this? What has the voice or the eye to do with such things? But the play is beyond all art, as the tamperings with it shew: it is too hard and stony; it must have love-scenes, and a happy ending. It is not enough that Cordelia is a daughter, she must shine as a lover too. Tate has put his hook in the nostrils of this Leviathan, for Garrick and his followers, the showmen of the scene, to draw the mighty beast about more easily. A happy ending!—as if the living martyrdom that Lear had gone through,—the flaying of his feelings alive, did not make a fair dismissal from the stage of life the only decorous thing for him. If he is to live and be happy after, if he could sustain this world's burden after, why all this pudder and preparation, — why torment us with all this unnecessary sympathy? As if the childish pleasure of getting his gilt robes and sceptre again could tempt him to act over again his misused station,—as if at his years, and with his experience, any thing was left but to die.

"With the Letters under assumed signatures, some of which are in an exquisite taste of humour and wisdom united, many of our readers are acquainted through the medium of the 'Reflector.' Some of the pleasantries are among what may be called our *prose tunes*, — things which we repeat almost involuntarily when we are in the humour, as the one for instance about the coffin handles: 'with wrought gripes,' and the drawn battle between Death and the ornamental drops.

"The undramatic mistake of the 'Farce' at the conclusion of the volume is, that the humour is

really too entertaining, and the interest too much excited, not to lead to inevitable disappointment when the mysterious Mr. H——, who has such a genteel horror of disclosing his name, turns out to have no worse a patronymic than *Hogsflesh*. It is too desperate an appeal to the nominal infirmities common to great numbers of people. Had it been Mr. Horridface, or Mr. Hangman, or Mr. Highwayman, or Mr. Horn-owl, Hag-laugh, or Mr. Hellish, it might have been a little better; but then these would not have been so natural; in short, nothing would have done to meet so much expectation.

“ If we were to make a summary of Mr. Lamb’s merits as a writer, we should say that there was not a deeper or more charitable observer existing. He has none of the abhorrent self-loves that belong to lesser understandings. He takes little, and grants much. He sees through all the causes or circumstances that modify the human character; and while he likes from sympathy, he dislikes with generosity and sincerity, and differs rather than pretends to be better. If there is any thing indeed that looks like affectation in the most sincere and unaffected temper of his writings, it arises partly from the excess of his sympathy with his species; and partly from a wish to make the best of all which they do or suffer; and it leads him into the only inconsistency that we can trace to him. As an admirer for instance of Christian-



ity, and perhaps as a Christian himself in the truest sense of the word, he sympathizes exceedingly with patience and gentleness and the forgiveness of wrongs. This also appears to be his own temper ; but then he seems fearful lest this should be construed into a weakness instead of a strength ; and so from turning his sympathy to another side of human nature, he palliates some of the most vehement and doubtful passions, and has a good word to say now and then in behalf of revenge itself. The consequence of this exceeding wish to make the best of things as they are (we do not speak politically, but philosophically) is, that his writings tend rather to prepare others for doing good wisely, than to help the progress of the species themselves. It is this sympathy also, which tends to give his criticism a more prominent effect than his poetry. He seems to think that poetry as well as prose has done enough, when it reconciles men to each other as they are ; and that after Shakspeare and others, it is useless to say much on the subject ; so that he deals little in the abstractions of fancy and imagination. He desires no better Arcadia than Fleet-street ; or at least pretends as much, for fear of not finding it. Mr. Lamb's style is sound, idiomatic English, equally free from the foreign invasions of the pedantic, and the freaks of us prose coiners, who dabble in a light mint of our own for lawless purposes. It is variously adapted to the occasion. If he is —

somewhat too antiquated in his verse, he is familiar, short, and striking, in his more passionate prose narrative; and in his criticisms, flowing and eloquent.

“Among the poems we ought not to forget two or three by the author’s sister, who is the main writer, if we mistake not, in some excellent little publications for schools. There is a delightful family likeness in the turn of her genius. One of these little pieces in particular (‘on a Picture of Two Females by Leonardo Da Vinci’) looks like an epitome of his whole philosophy,—full of sympathies with this world, yet with a thoughtful eye to the world unknown. It sets out in a fine stately moving manner, like the noble young beauty of which it speaks.—Mr. Lamb has addressed a sonnet to his sister, full of a charming deference and gratitude.”

Besides the pieces before noticed, Mr. Lamb has helped his sister in other little works for children (equally fit for those “of a larger growth”), especially one called “Mrs. Leicester’s School.” He has also written occasionally in the London Magazine under the signature of Elia.

Mr. Lamb at present holds a situation in the East India Company’s service.

SURR, THOMAS SKINNER. Since leaving the Hospital Mr. Surr has been a Clerk in the Bank of England, and first published "Consequences," a novel, 2 volumes 12mo. In 1797 he published "Christ's Hospital," a Poem, 4to. From this poem, which will afford no contemptible specimen of Mr. Surr's abilities as a poet, I shall take the liberty of extracting a pleasing description of the admission and gradual progress of a child through the school, which cannot fail of interesting those who have witnessed the scenes here described. After eulogizing those concerned in the foundation of the Hospital, Mr. Surr proceeds :

" Such was the rise of this august design  
Of prospect boundless, and of aim divine :  
On this foundation gradually arose  
The noblest structure Britain's empire knows :  
Though England long has been the honour'd seat  
Of Charity, her lov'd and fix'd retreat,  
Yet one proud fabric on this favour'd Isle  
Boasts a superior int'rest in her smile :  
It boasts, that there she had display'd a grace,  
Beyond the Muse's amplest pow'rs to trace :  
Boasts, that within the circle of its walls  
Want's power ceases, and Woe's sceptre falls :  
Boasts of the wond'rous blessings there bestow'd,  
Which help the helpless on life's thorny road ;  
Which waken industry—which scatter lore—  
Stamp Virtue's image on the mind's rich ore—  
Which foster Genius, and aid its rise  
From Want's cold region to its native skies.

“ It was Matilda's happy lot to prove  
The heart-felt pleasures of connubial love.  
Long on Life's ocean proudly swell'd the sails  
Of her gay bark with Fortune's fairest gales;  
When suddenly Affliction's tempest rose,  
And Hope's bright scenes for ever seem'd to close :  
Eight summers had Matilda been a bride,  
When ev'ry earthly hope with Henry died.  
Lo the pale mourner! her dishevell'd hair,  
And frantic gestures speak her soul's despair.  
' He's gone,' she screams, ' they've laid him in the grave,  
' His wife's—his children's prayers have fail'd to save :  
' Oh, hapless orphan! oh my darling boy,  
' Buried is ev'ry hope of future joy :  
' Cold Want shall chill the powers of thy soul,  
' Or Vice allure them under its controul :  
' The hand that should direct thine arduous way  
' To Virtue's goal—is cold, and lifeless clay.  
' Go, burst the portal of thy father's tomb,  
' And seek thine only shelter in its womb !'  
While yet she speaks, she hears a seraph voice,  
In soothing accents, whisper, ' Hail, rejoice.'  
She turns, she gazes with a pleasing awe  
Upon the fairest form the world e'er saw.  
'Tis Charity, array'd in sweetest smiles,  
With countenance that keenest grief beguiles :  
' Widow,' she cries, ' this child of Want be mine :  
' Not to the tomb, to me your boy resign.  
' To Edward's friendly dome his steps I'll lead ;  
' There, shelter'd from the deadly blights of need,  
' Transplanted in that health-inspiring soil,  
' This bud of Sorrow shall Hope's blossom smile ;  
' Shall, foster'd by Instruction's timely care,  
' The fruits of active Merit early bear ;  
' And, though 'midst weeds of Woe its growth began,  
' Shall ripen into virtuous, happy man !'

“ O Muse, this is no visionary theme,  
No charm of fancy, no poetic dream :  
Such soothing sounds to many a drooping heart,  
The cheering cordial of Hope impart ;  
And many a smiling evidence appears,  
Whose morn of life forboded only tears.

“ Mark now the stripling his first thoughts employ  
On his new liv’ry as a Blue-coat-boy !  
Matilda views him with a mother’s eyes,  
Joys that he stays—and yet to leave him—sighs.  
Till he, of his new privileges proud,  
Flies from her arms—and joins the sportive crowd :  
Then grateful, sorrowful, she bends her way,  
Cheer’d with Hope’s vision of a future day ;  
Which gilds the ev’ning of her life with joy,  
When he, whom now she leaves a helpless boy,  
Mature in years and virtues shall arise  
To sooth the cares of age, and close her peaceful eyes.

“ Now with a fairy step, pleas’d Fancy strays  
O’er the sweet vision of my boyish days ;  
And follows him through each succeeding school,  
Where rigid Justice holds impartial rule ;  
Where no rich dunce can rise on bags of gold,  
Nor meed of merit can be bought or sold ;  
Where, as the youthful mind its bias shews,  
With dulness freezes, or with genius glows,  
Its native powers are to Science train’d,  
Till Learning’s highest summit is attain’d ;  
Or to pursuit of humbler aim confin’d,  
The track is follow’d Nature has design’d :  
No barrier crosses Emulation’s plain,  
But simply to deserve is to obtain.  
Fancy pursues him in his boyish sports,  
And strolls to all his holiday resorts :

When summer sun-beams tremble in the wave,  
Views him the river's depth courageous brave :  
Or when hoar-frost congeals the flowing tide,  
Swift o'er its icy bosom sees him glide.

“ But chief I love in fancy to repair,  
On Sabbath ev'nings to the Hall of Prayer.  
O ye, within whose bosom warmly glows  
A heart, that pitying throbs for human woes ;  
A heart, that swells with grateful, joyful sense,  
When Mercy smiles on helpless innocence ;  
Oh hither bend your steps, here raptur'd gaze  
On living monuments of Edward's praise !  
Here view, beneath one roof, the num'rous train  
Of Sorrow's offspring, Bounty's stores maintain !  
Here view on orphan brows Contentment's air,  
The smile of Innocence devoid of care !  
A band of brothers ! scions of one stock !  
In the world's wilderness, a helpless flock ;  
Whom Mercy shelters on this hallow'd ground,  
From Want, and Woe, and Vice, which prowl around !

“ Now mark the Sacred Duties of the place :  
Their youthful Priest recites the Word of Grace,  
And offers up to Heav'n the orphan's prayer  
For those who make the orphan's woes their care,  
Now the loud notes of gratitude arise,  
And mingle with the chorus of the skies.

“ Hail, scene unrivall'd in the world's wide sphere,  
Which God himself approves—and Men revere.—

“ When cheerful Spring succeeds to Winter's gloom,  
'Tis sweet to see the tender branches bloom :  
'Tis grateful to reflect upon the care,  
Which screen'd the scions from the nipping air ;

To see, that spite of chilling frosts and snows,  
The plant still flourishes—the flower blows.

“ So the Philanthropist on this blest spot,  
With conscious joy surveys the orphan's lot.  
His bosom heaves with exquisite delight,  
To view the mind, thus sav'd from Sorrow's blight,  
Beneath a genial clime its powers unfold,  
By Vice, by Want, unsullied, uncontroll'd :  
To mark the onward progress of its course,  
Near and more near to its eternal source.  
Let ancient Greece, with pride triumphant, claim  
The works of Art, and Taste, which bear her name;  
Busts, that with living ardour seem to glow,  
Statues, through which Life's streams appear to flow  
Let Italy with zealous rapture trace  
Her pencil's powers, dignity, and grace :  
England, thy Edward's works, which grace this dome,  
Eclipse the proudest arts of Greece and Rome.  
The best wrought statues Athens e'er produc'd,  
To scatter'd atoms ages have reduc'd ;  
Rome's richest colourings of light and shade,  
At ruthless Time's unsparing touch shall fade.  
But Charity's immortal works shall last,  
Beyond th' Archangel's world-dissolving blast :  
The mind, she forms, with still expanding ray,  
Shines the bright sun of an eternal day.

“ Meanwhile, oh Albion, wide as thy renown,  
The fame of Edward's Bounty shall be known.  
Where'er thy Commerce spreads its daring sails,  
Or fill'd with Arctic, or Antarctic gales ;  
Where'er thy floating towers their thunders pour,  
On Hindostan's, or Gallia's hostile shore ;  
Where'er thy name shines forth in arts refin'd,  
Delights the polish'd—awes the savage mind ;

Where'er the Sciences thy sons improve,  
 Gain thee just Rev'ence, and filial Love;  
 There—many a son of Edward shall proclaim,  
 With grateful pride, Christ's Hospital's high fame."

The national advantages of such an establishment are next pointed out, after which the Poet concludes with the following address to the Governors :

" On you, illustrious band, this vision rests,  
 On your just councils, and your gen'rous breasts;  
 Whose Bounty zealous, vigilant, benign,  
 On firmest base sustains the grand design.  
 To you—your Country and your God award  
 A People's homage, and a High Reward.  
 And never, never shall our Edward's pile  
 Become the fiend Destruction's conquer'd spoil;  
 'Till from his fix'd abode the Sun shall fall,  
 'Till Time be conquer'd, having conquer'd all;  
 And Dissolution's banners be unfurl'd  
 Triumphant o'er the void, where once revolv'd the world."

Besides the above Mr. Surr has published,  
 " George Barnwell," a novel, 3 vols. 12mo, 1798.  
 " Refutation of certain Misrepresentations relative to the Nature and Influence of Bank Notes, and of the Stoppage of Specie at the Bank of England, upon the Price of Provisions," 1801, 8vo.  
 " Splendid Misery," a novel, 3 vols. 12mo, 1801.  
 " A Winter in London," 3 vols. 12mo, 1806; and  
 " The Magic of Wealth," 3 vols. 12mo, 1815.



LE GRICE, CHARLES VALENTINE, M. A. Upon leaving the Hospital Mr. Le Grice proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees; and from thence was engaged as a tutor in a private family. At College Mr. Le Grice displayed considerable classical abilities, and, while resident there, published ‘The Tineum, containing Estianomy, or the Art of stirring a Fire; the Icead, a mock-heroic, in Imitation of Horace, Epigrams,” &c. 1794, 12mo.

Upon obtaining the Declamation Prize at Trinity College in 1794, he published the Declamation, the subject of which was — Richard Cromwell, if he had possessed his father’s abilities, might have retained the Protectorate; to which was subjoined his subsequent speech, tending to shew that the reign of Queen Anne has been improperly called the Augustan Age of English Literature, 1795, 8vo. This speech is stated to have gained Mr. Le Grice a considerable degree of credit. “The Declamation, though, perhaps, respectable in its way, must strike every reader beyond the walls of Trinity College, or the University of Cambridge, as a very juvenile performance \*.”

In 1796 Mr. Le Grice published, “Analysis of Dr. Paley’s Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy,” in 8vo; since which the following works

\* Literary Memoirs of Living Authors, vol. I. p. 363.

have appeared: "Thoughts on the Harvest, a Sermon preached at Penzance in Cornwall," 1802, 8vo; "Daphne and Chloe, a pastoral Novel, from the Greek of Longus," 1803, 12mo; "A Sermon preached at Christ Church, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Governors of the Royal Hospitals," 4to, 1805; "Indifference, not Christian Charity, a Sermon preached at the yearly Visitation of the Clergy of Penzance," 1813, 8vo.

In 1814 Mr. Le Grice published "The Proofs of the Spirit, or Considerations on Revivalism, a Sermon," 8vo. The occasion of this discourse was an extraordinary convulsion among the Methodists, whose converts fell into fits, and were encouraged in them by the Preachers. In the same year he was appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of Penzance, where he distinguished himself as one of the founders of the Geological Society; and as an opponent of the fanaticism of the Methodists, which in that neighbourhood has been recently carried to a most extravagant length.

In addition to the foregoing Mr. Le Grice is supposed to be the author of "A General Theorem for a Trinity Declamation, and Hints to Freshmen," both of them very ingenious and witty performances.

WHITE, JAMES, a genuine wit, and a gentleman, who will be long remembered with regret by a numerous circle of friends. For some years after leaving school, he filled a situation in the Counting-house belonging to the Hospital; but was better known as the projector of the General Agency Office for Country Newspapers in Fleet-street.

In 1820 he published "Original Letters, &c. of Sir John Falstaff and his Friends, now first made public by a Gentleman, a Descendant of Dame Quickly, from genuine MSS. which have been in the Possession of the Quickly Family near four hundred Years;" a work that will immortalize him as a true Shakspearian genius. One of two things might in this case be almost sworn to—either that Sir John was a real, instead of an imaginary personage, and wrote the letters himself; or that the letters were written by the "immortal bard;" so completely do they shew the character of the chivalrous companion of the Prince of Wales.

A letter or two from Falstaff to the Prince will suffice, to which I shall take the liberty of adding the remarks of the editor of an interesting little publication (the Indicator), confirmatory of the above. Of the editor himself (who was also a Blue) further notice will be taken in the subsequent pages of this book.

## FALSTAFF TO THE PRINCE.

I pr'ythee, Hal, lend me thy 'kerchief. An thy unkindness have not started more salt gouts down my poor old cheek, than my good rapier hath of blood from foemen's gashes in five and thirty years' service, then am I very senseless mummy. I squander away in drinkings monies belonging to the soldiery! I do deny it—they have had part—the surplus is gone in charity—accuse the parish officers—make them restore—the whore-son wardens do put on the cloak of supplication at the church doors, intercepting gentlemen for charity, forsooth!—'Tis a robbery, a villainous robbery! to come upon a gentleman reeking with piety, God's book in his hand, brimfull of the sacrament! Thou knowest, Hal, as I am but man, I dare in some sort leer at the plate and pass, but as I have the body and blood of Christ within me, could I do it? An I did not make an oblation of a matter of ten pound after the battle of Shrewsbury, in humble gratitude for thy safety, Hal, then am I the veriest transgressor denounced in God's code. But I'll see them damned ere I'll be charitable again. Let 'em coin the plate—let them coin the holy chalice. \* \* \*

## THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Ha! ha! ha! And dost thou think I would not offer up ten pound for thee? yea, a hundred—more—but take heed of displeasing in thy sacrifice. Cain did bring a kid, yea, a firstling upon the altar, and the blaze ascended not. Abel did gather simple herbs, penny-royal, Hal, and mustard, a fourpenny matter, and the odour was grateful. I had ten pound for the holy offertory—mine ancient Pistol doth know it—but the angel did arrest my hand. Could I go beyond the word?—the angel which did stretch forth his finger, lest the good patriarch should slay his son.—That Ned Poins hath more colours than a jay, more abuse than a taught pie, and for wit—the cuckow's dam may be Fool of the Court to him. I lie down at Shrewsbury out of base fear! I melt into roods, and acres, and poles!

I tell thee what, Hal, there 's not a subject in the land hath half my temperance of valour.—Did I not see thee combating the man-queller, Hotspur; yea, in peril of subduement? Was it for me to lose my sweet Hal without a thrust, having my rapier, my habergion, my good self about me? I did lie down in the hope of sherking him in the rib—four drummers and a fifer did help me to the ground :—didst thou not mark how I did leer upon thee from beneath my buckler? That Poins hath more scurrility than is in a whole flock of disquieted geese.

“ For the rebels I did conceal, thou should'st give me laud. I did think thou wert already encompass'd with more enemies than the resources of man could prevent overwhelming thee; yea, that thou wert the dove on the waters of Ararat, and didst lack a resting-place. Was it for me to heap to thy manifold disquiets? Was it for me to fret thee with the advice of more enemies than thou didst already know of? I could not take their lives, and therefore did I take their monies. I did fine them lest they should escape, Hal, thou dost understand me, without chastisement; yea, I fined them for a punishment. They did make oath on the point of my sword to be true men; an the rogues foreswore themselves, and joined the Welchmen, let them look to it—'tis no 'peachment of my virtue.” \* \*

AGAIN.

“ Oh! I am sitting on a nest of the most unfledged cuckows that ever brooded under the wing of hawk. Thou must know, Hal, I had note of a good hale recruit or two in this neighbourhood. In other shape came I not; look to it, Master Shallow, that in other shape I depart not. But I know thou art ever all desire to be admitted a Fellow Commoner to a jest. Robert Shallow, Esq. judgeth the hamlet of Cotswold. Doth not the name of judge horribly chill thee? With Aaron's rod in his hand, he hath the white beard of Moses on his chin. In good-sooth his perpetual countenance is not unlike what thou wouldst conceit of the momentary one of the lunatic Jew, when he tumbled God's tables from the mount. He hath a quick busy

gait—more of this upright Judge (perpendicular as a pikeman's weapon, Hal), anon. I would dispatch with these, Bardolph; but the knave's hands—(I cry thee mercy) his mouth is full in preventing desertion among my recruits. An every liver among them haven't stood me in three and forty shilling, then am I a naughty escheator.—I tell thee what, Hal, I'd fight against my conscience for never a Prince in Christendom but thee.—Oh! this is a most damnable cause, and the rogues know it—they'll drink nothing but sack of three and twopence a gallon; and I enlist me none but tall puissant fellows that would quaff me up Fleet-ditch, were it filled with sack—picked men, Hal—such as will shake my Lord of York's mitre.—I pray thee, sweet lad, make speed—thou shalt see glorious deeds.”

“How say you, reader, do not these inventions smack of Eastcheap? Are they not nimble, forgetive, evasive? Is not the humour of them elaborate, cogitabund, fanciful? Carry they not the true image and superscription of the father which begat them? Are they not steeped all over in character—subtle, profound, unctuous? Is not here the very effigies of the Knight? Could a counterfeit Jack Falstaff come by these conceits? Or are you, reader, one who delights to drench his mirth in tears? You are, or, peradventure, have been a lover; a ‘dismissed bachelor,’ perchance, one that is ‘lass-lorn.’ Come, then, and weep over the dying bed of such a one as thyself. Weep with us the death of poor Abraham Slender.”

#### DAVY TO SHALLOW.

“Master Abram is dead, gone, your Worship, dead! Master Abram! Oh; good your Worship, a's gone. A' never

throve, since a' came from Windsor—'twas his death. I called him rebel, your Worship—but a' was all subject—a' was subject to any babe, as much as a King—a' turned, *like as it were the latter end of a lover's lute*—a' was all peace and resignation—a' took delight in nothing but his Book of Songs and Sonnets—a' would go to the Strond side under the large beech-tree, and sing till 'twas quite pity of our lives to mark him; for his chin grew as long as a muscle.—Oh! a' sung his soul and body quite away—a' was lank as any greyhound, and had such a scent! I hid his love-songs among your Worship's law-books; for I thought, if a' could not get at them, it might be to his quiet; but a' snuffed 'em out in a moment. Good your Worship, have the wise woman of Brentford secured—Master Abram may have been conjured—Peter Simple says, a' never looked up after a' sent for the wise woman—Marry, a' was always given to look down afore his elders; a' might do it, a' was given to it—your Worship knows it; but then 'twas peak and pert with him, marry, in the turn of his heel.—A' died, your Worship, just about one, at the crow of the cock. I thought how it was with him; for a' talked as quick, aye, marry, as glib as your Worship; and a' smiled, and looked at his own nose, and called 'Sweet Ann Page.'—I asked him if a' would eat—so a' bad us commend him to his cousin Robert (a' never called your Worship so before) and bad us get hot meat, for a' would not say 'nay' to Ann again\*. But a' never lived to touch it—a' began all in a moment to sing 'Lovers all, a Madrigall.' 'Twas the only song Master Abram ever learnt out of book, and clean by heart, your Worship—and so a' sung and smiled, and looked askew at his own nose, and sung, and sung on, till his breath waxed shorter, and shorter, and shorter, and a' fell into a struggle and died. Alice Shortcake craves, she may make his shroud."

"Should these specimens fail to rouse your curiosity to see the whole, it may be to your loss,

\* "Vide Merry Wives of Windsor, latter part of the first scene, first act."

gentle reader, but it will give small pain to the spirit of him that wrote this little book ; my fine-tempered friend, J. W.—for not in authorship, or the spirit of authorship, but from the fullness of a young soul, newly kindling at the Shaksperian flame, and bursting to be delivered of a rich exuberance of conceits,—I had almost said *kindred with those of the full Shaksperian genius itself*—were these Letters dictated. We remember when the inspiration came upon him ; when the plays of Henry the Fourth were first put into his hands. We think at our recommendation he read them, rather late in life, though still he was but a youth. He may have forgotten, but we cannot, the pleasant evenings which ensued at the Boar's head (as we called our tavern, though in reality the sign was not that, nor the street Eastcheap, for that honoured place of resort has long since passed away), when over our pottle of Sherris he would talk you nothing but pure Falstaff the long evenings through. Like his, the wit of J. W. was deep, recondite, imaginative, full of goodly figures and fancies. Those evenings have long since passed away, and nothing comparable to them has come in their stead, or can come. 'We have heard the chimes at midnight'."

Mr. White died March 13, 1820, after an illness of only a few hours.



MEYER, HENRY, an eminent Engraver and Portrait Painter, was nephew of the celebrated John Hoppner, esq. R. A. Mr. Meyer was one of those youths who shew an early predilection for the profession in which they are afterwards destined to shine; and although he did not prosecute his juvenile studies under circumstances quite so romantic as the celebrated Benjamin West, yet while at school he had at times many disadvantages to contend with.

He was admitted into Christ's Hospital upon the presentation of the first Alderman Boydell, through whose interest he was afterwards placed in the Drawing-school, under Mr. Green, whose favour he soon gained by his attention and assiduity; and by whom he was often complimented at the expence of other boys.

Upon leaving school, Mr. Meyer was placed under Mr. B. Smith as a chalk-engraver; but at the expiration of his apprenticeship he found that the style of engraving to which he had devoted so large a portion of his time was, for several reasons, ill calculated either for his attaining that degree of eminence to which he aspired, or even furnishing him with a sufficient portion of business. In consequence of these discouraging circumstances Mr. Meyer was for a short time at a loss how to act, but his enterprising disposition could not remain long in suspense, and he soon after entered into

fresh articles with a celebrated mezzotinto-engraver, to whom he paid a large premium for an insight into this new branch of his profession. Mr. Meyer now imagined his fortune made, but a very few weeks again threw his bright prospects into the shade ; fresh disappointments, not necessary here to particularize, overtook him, by which the above agreement failed in its effect.

To retrace his steps was impossible, and to pursue his studies under the tardy system now adopted equally so. A short reflection, however, gave his enterprising spirit a fresh stimulus, and with the slight knowledge he then possessed, determined him to attempt something independent of his tutor. This was the portrait of Mrs. Popleton, from an original by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and having shewn his performance to his uncle (Mr. Hoppner) was much gratified by finding that gentleman backward in believing it to be his performance ; but upon an assurance of its being so, he promised his nephew as much business as he could get through.

Upon cancelling the agreement just noticed, Mr. Meyer was under an injunction not to publish for a specified time, but he consoled himself with the reflection that he was at full liberty to practice ; and the period was unremittingly occupied in the study of what appeared to be his favourite pursuit. On the expiration of the term Mr. Meyer published portraits of Alderman Shaw and Mr. Christopher Wyvill, which at once astonished his

friends, and laid the foundation of his future eminence in this line of his profession.

To enumerate the different subjects that have since appeared from the hand of Mr. Meyer, is impossible; I shall, therefore, content myself with noticing a few of the most admired. Amongst them are portraits of the late Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellors of Oxford\* and Cambridge\*. Of Clergymen he has published the portraits of Dr. Vernon, Archbishop of York; Dr. Dampier, the late Bishop of Ely; Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle; Dr. Law, Bishop of Chester, &c.; — of Statesmen, those of Lord Spencer, Lord Liverpool, Lord Lauderdale, Sir John Nicholl, &c.; — of naval and military officers, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Stewart, Sir H. Vivian, &c.; besides numerous popular engravings upon various subjects, among which mention of the following will suffice,—the splendid edition of the British Gallery of Portraits, published by Messrs. Cadell and Davies; and the portrait of Dr. Vincent as a frontispiece to Mr. Ackerman's History of Westminster Abbey. But, to bring a few specimens of his abilities home to every one of us, who has not seen and admired his beautiful copies of the Proposal, and the Congratulation, from the splendid originals in Sir John Fleming Leicester's Gallery of Bri-

\* The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

tish Artists ; and since these, the Cottage, from the same valuable collection. As a sum total it may be worth notice that the whole number amounts to upwards of one thousand.

From what has been stated, the reader will probably imagine that the profession of engraving was what, above all others, suited Mr. Meyer's disposition, and that when he had obtained such distinction as a mezzotinto-engraver, his ardour would have been satisfied. Such, however, is not the case ; had the choice been left to himself, unbiassed by family considerations, Mr. Meyer had been no engraver. His early application to drawing led him on insensibly to a love for painting, and the brush had always a decided preference to the graver. Various circumstances, however, concurred to prevent his becoming a painter, and since he first became known as an engraver, the patronage he has received effectually prevented his indulging in the study of his favourite pursuit.

Within the last few years Mr. Meyer has been under the necessity of relaxing a little in his exertions on account of his health, which has been greatly injured by his intense application to business. During these short intervals his mind naturally returned to its former bias, and the time that should have been devoted to relaxation from the fatigue of one profession was entirely taken up in the study of another. With the continued interruptions to which Mr. Meyer was subjected by his great con-

nection as an engraver, it can hardly be supposed that he made much progress; but with a mind intent upon its favourite pursuit, these interruptions only served to make him return to it with the greater ardour; and, without the public perceiving any cessation of his labours as an engraver, he made his appearance, and claimed their patronage, as a portrait-painter. The portrait of his friend Mr. Dyer (in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy), which called forth the poem quoted in the memoir of that gentleman, will amply suffice for the foundation of his future eminence in this his new branch of the fine arts.

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PITMAN, Rev. JOHN ROGERS, a popular preacher of the present day, is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Pitman, Inspector-general of the Brewery throughout England and Wales. After leaving Christ's Hospital, Mr. Pitman went to Cambridge, from whence he returned to London, and soon after became one of the Classical-masters; he was besides alternate morning preacher at the Belgrave and Berkeley Chapels, and alternate evening preacher at the Foundling and Magdalen Hospitals. In 1808 he published "*Excerpta ex variis Romanis Poetis*," 12mo, of which a second edition was lately published.

Mr. Pitman has within the last year resigned his situation at the Hospital, and resides at Ken-

sington, where he has published a corrected edition of "Hooke's Roman History from the Building of Rome to the Ruin of the Commonwealth, in six volumes; with six new Maps;" which has been followed by "Practical Lectures upon the Gospel of St. John, Part I. comprising the six first Chapters."

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MITCHELL, Rev. THOMAS, M. A. Upon leaving the Hospital, he proceeded to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1819 was announced the first volume of his translation of Aristophanes, under the following title, "Comedies of Aristophanes, translated from the Greek, with numerous illustrative Notes;" to which was added the following explanation of the nature of the work :

"Of eleven Comedies, the valuable remains of fifty-four, written by this celebrated author of antiquity, two only have yet appeared in such an English dress as to attract the attention of the publick. The present publication attempts to supply a deficiency, long felt in our literature, by offering a version of the remaining pieces ; and the translator thus hopes to furnish the general reader with the means of ascertaining the nature and merits of that peculiar branch of the Drama, known by the name of the Old Comedy. The basis of translation has been a blank verse, mo-

delled on the phraseology of our old dramatic writers, with an occasional use of such metres as seemed best adapted to suit the varieties of an author abounding in rapid transitions, and indulging in every combination of numbers. Of some of the Plays it has not been thought necessary to give entire translations; in these a prose narrative has been adopted, to connect the scenes, and carry on the story; and the translated parts will be to the untranslated, at least in the proportion of three to one. By this expedient, points of local humour can be set in a stronger light by the force of contrast; and scenes may be entirely omitted, or narrated in a manner more consistent with delicacy and reserve than the early comedy of all nations has been found to observe. Ample notes will be added; and such as, it is hoped, will leave the reader no difficulty in understanding and relishing the text of an author, professedly engaged in the history and politics of his own times. Without presuming to offer a work conducted on these principles to the notice of the learned, it is thought that such a publication may not be unacceptable to the curiosity of the English reader; that it may offer materials for tracing the progress of Comedy as a branch of art, and may serve to give a nearer and more accurate view of the manners and political relations of a country, the language, customs, and mythology of which, we have woven very deeply into our national system of education."

HUNT, JAMES HENRY LEIGH, son of the Rev. Isaac Hunt, an American Refugee, by Mary, daughter of Stephen Shewell, merchant, of Philadelphia, whose sister was the wife of the late Benjamin West, esq. President of the Royal Academy. He was born at Southgate in Middlesex, October 19, 1784. Mr. Hunt was chiefly noticed at school for the vivacity of his friendships, and his love of writing verses. He was intended for the church, but owing to a hesitation in his speech, which affected him considerably when a boy, his destination was altered, and after leaving the Hospital he was for some time in the office of a brother who is in the law. His next situation was in an office under Government, but this he was under the necessity of relinquishing when he made his *debut* in the political world, which was as editor of the Examiner, a weekly paper, well known for its opposition to the measures of Administration. He had written theatrical criticisms previously for the News, and was the first who made regular articles of that nature an indispensable requisite in the papers.

In 1801 Mr. Hunt published, in 12mo, "Juvenilia, or Poems written between the Ages of twelve and sixteen;" and in 1808, "Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres," crown 8vo. In 1809 he appeared before the publick as the editor of the new weekly paper above-men-



tioned, which, setting aside its politics, has been much admired for the ability with which it has been conducted, and for the valuable literary articles, and essays on the fine arts, which have filled its columns. The principles of the Examiner (like the News) are the extreme of opposition, and have more than once involved the editor in much trouble and expence.

In the same year was also published a pamphlet "On the Folly and Danger of Methodism," 8vo. This was followed by "The Reformist's Reply to the Article on the State of Parties, in the Edinburgh Review," 8vo, 1810. "The Reflector, a Quarterly Magazine, No. I. 1810." "Report on an Information filed *ex officio* by the Attorney General, Dec. 9, 1812, with Observations," 1812. "Classic Tales, selected from Authors of distinguished Genius," 5 vols. 12mo. "Feast of the Poets, and other Pieces," 12mo, 1814. "The Story of Rimini," his principal poem, 12mo, 1818. "Foliage, or Poems original and translated," 12mo, 1819; and "A Translation of the Amyntas of Torquato Tasso," 1820.

In October 1819 Mr. Hunt published the first number of a very interesting little literary weekly paper called "The Indicator." The work was, however, discontinued, after having been regularly published for near a year and a half (to the great regret of its subscribers) owing to the continued indisposition of the editor. That cause be-

ing now happily removed, and Mr. Hunt having resumed his literary labours, it is hoped "The Indicator will not be forgotten.

The following extract, containing a humourous attack upon old Isaac Walton and his disciples, will be a good illustration of the nature of the work, and at the same time give a tolerable specimen of Mr. Hunt's style when in a playful mood :

#### ANGLING.

The anglers are a race of men who puzzle us. We do not mean for their patience, which is laudable ; nor for the infinite non-success of some of them, which is desirable. Neither do we agree with the good joke attributed to Swift, that angling is always to be considered as " a stick and a string, with a fly at one end, and a fool at the other." Nay, if he had books with him, and a pleasant day, we can even account for the joyousness of that prince of all punters, who having been seen in the same identical spot one morning and evening, and asked both times whether he had had any success, said No ; but in the course of the day, he had had " a glorious nibble."

But the anglers boast of the innocence of their pastime ; yet it puts fellow-creatures to the torture. They pique themselves on their meditative faculties ; and yet their only excuse is a want of thought. It is this that puzzles us. Old Isaac Walton, their patriarch, speaking of his inquisitorial abstractions on the banks of a river, says,

Here we may  
Think and pray,  
Before death  
Stops our breath.  
Other joys  
Are but toys;  
And to be lamented.

So saying, he "stops the breath" of a trout, by plucking him up into an element too thin to respire, with a hook and a tortured worm in his jaws.

Other joys  
Are but toys.

If you ride, walk, or skate, or play at cricket, or at rackets, or enjoy a ball or a concert, it is "to be lamented." To put pleasure into the faces of half a dozen agreeable women, is a toy unworthy of the manliness of a worm-sticker. But to put a hook into the gills of a carp,—there you attain the end of a reasonable being; there you shew yourself truly a lord of the creation. To plant your feet occasionally in the mud, is also a pleasing step. So is cutting your ancles with weeds and stones.

Other joys  
Are but toys.

The book of Isaac Walton upon angling is undoubtedly a delightful performance in some respects. It smells of the country air, and of the flowers in cottage windows. Its pictures of rural scenery, its simplicity, its snatches of old songs, are all good and refreshing; and his prodigious relish of a dressed fish would not be grudged him, if he had killed it a little more decently. He really seems to have a respect for a piece of salmon; to approach it, like the grace, with his hat off. But what are we to think of a man who, in the midst of his tortures of other animals, is always valuing himself on his wonderful harmlessness; and who actually follows up one of his most complacent passages of this kind with an injunction to impale a certain worm twice upon the hook, because it is lively, and might get off? All that can be said of such an extraordinary inconsistency is, that having been bred up in an opinion of the innocence of his amusement, and possessing a healthy power of exercising voluntary thoughts (as far as he had any), he must have dozed over the opposite side of the question, so as to become almost, perhaps quite, insensible to it. And angling does

indeed seem the next thing to dreaming. It dispenses with loco-motion, reconciles contradictions, and renders the very countenance null and void. A friend of ours, who is an admirer of Walton, was struck, just as we were, with the likeness of the old angler's face to a fish. It is hard, angular, and of no expression. It seems to have been "subdued to what it worked in;" to have become native to the watery element. One might have said to Walton, "Oh flesh, how art thou fishified!" He looks like a pike, dressed in broad cloth instead of butter.

The face of his pupil and follower, or, as he fondly called himself, son, Charles Cotton, a poet and a man of wit, is more good-natured and uneasy\*. Cotton's pleasures had not been confined to fishing. His sympathies indeed had been a little superabundant; and left him perhaps not so great a power of thinking as he pleased. Accordingly, we find more symptoms of scrupulousness upon the subject of angling in his writings, than in those of his father.

Walton says, that an angler does no hurt but to fish; and this he counts as nothing. Cotton argues, that the slaughter of them is not to be "repented;" and he says to his father (which looks as if the old gentleman sometimes thought upon the subject too),

There whilst behind some bush we wait  
The scaly people to betray,  
We 'll prove it just with treacherous bait  
To make the preying trout our prey.

This argument, and another about fish's being made for "man's pleasure and diet," are all that anglers have to say for the innocence of their sport. But they are both as rank sophistifications as can be; mere beggings of the question. To kill fish outright is a different matter. Death is common to all; and a trout, speedily killed by a man, may suffer no worse fate than from the jaws of a pike. It is the mode, the lingering cat-

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\* The reader may see both the portraits in the late editions of Walton.

like cruelty of the angler's sport, that renders it unworthy. If fish were made to be so treated, then men were also made to be racked and throttled by inquisitors. Indeed, among other advantages of angling, Cotton reckons up a tame fish-like acquiescence to whatever the powerful chuse to inflict.

We scratch not our pates,  
Nor repine at the rates  
Our superiors impose on our living ;  
But do frankly submit,  
Knowing they have more wit  
In demanding than we have in giving.

Whilst quiet we sit,  
We conclude all things fit,  
Acquiescing with hearty submission, &c.

And this was no pastoral fiction. The anglers of those times, whose pastimes became famous from the celebrity of their names, chiefly in divinity, were great fallers in with passive obedience. They seemed to think (whatever they found it necessary to say now and then upon that point) that the great had as much right to prey upon men, as the small had upon fishes; only the men luckily had not hooks put into their jaws, and the sides of their cheeks torn to pieces. The two most famous anglers in history are Antony and Cleopatra. These extremes of the angling character are very edifying.

We should like to know what these grave divines would have said to the heavenly maxim of "Do as you would be done by." Let us imagine ourselves, for instance, a sort of human fish. Air is but a rarer fluid; and at present, in this November weather, a supernatural being who should look down upon us from a higher atmosphere, would have some reason to regard us as a kind of pedestrian carp. Now fancy a Genius fishing for us. Fancy him baiting a great hook with pickled salmon, and twitching up old Isaac Walton from the banks of the river Lea, with the hook through his ear. How he would go up roaring and screaming, and thinking the devil had got him.

Other joys

Are but toys.

We repeat, that if fish were made to be so treated, then we were just as much made to be racked and suffocated; and a footpad might have argued that old Isaac was made to have his pocket picked, and then tumbled into the river. There is no end of these idle and selfish beggings of the question, which at last argue quite as much against us as for us. And granting them, for the sake of argument, it is still obvious, on the very same ground, that men were also made to be taught better. We do not say, that all anglers are of a cruel nature. Many of them, doubtless, are amiable men in other matters. They have only never thought perhaps on that side of the question, or been accustomed from childhood to blink it. But once thinking, their amiableness and their practice become incompatible; and if they should wish, on that account, never to have thought upon the subject, they would only shew, that they cared for their own exemption from suffering, and not for its diminution in general.

In another paper Mr. Hunt asks whether anglers would catch fish that shrieked; in which I suspect there is something more than a mere pleasantry.

Mr. Hunt entered Christ's Hospital a little after it was left by Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Lamb, and is strongly attached to the school. Neither his politics, nor his natural turn of mind, it appears, have helped to enrich him, though few writers, in some respects, have met with more success. He forms another instance of the ludicrous mistakes into which party-people are apt to be led with respect to each other, being, I understand, instead of the fierce and reckless person he is sometimes taken for, a man of remarkably social and domestic habits. He is married, and has a considerable family.

BARNES, THOMAS, was intended for the Church, and from Christ's Hospital proceeded to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; but I am not certain whether he has taken any degree.

Mr. Barnes has published a volume of "Parliamentary Portraits;" and is now one of the editors of the Times Newspaper.

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TROLLOPE, REV. ARTHUR WILLIAM, D.D. From what is known of the successive Masters it is more than probable that they all deserve notice in a work of this nature, and I can only lament my inability to gratify my readers; but as the Rev. James Bowyer has been already mentioned in the memoir of Mr. Coleridge and in the account of the Hospital by Mr. Lamb, it is but just to say something of his successor.

Dr. Trollope has now devoted upwards of two-and-twenty years to the instruction of the youths of Christ's Hospital in the Classics, and in preparing them for the University, during which time the University of Cambridge has conferred upon him the degree of D. D. as a testimony of their approbation of the qualifications of his pupils. His system, I am told, agrees in all the essentials with that of his predecessor, which is described by Mr. Coleridge (page 233), and where severity is required his manner is not very dissimilar; but he

has been\* observed upon such occasions to be nearly overcome by a truly parental weakness. It must be no small gratification to Dr. Trollope to reflect that at this time all the Classical-masters in the Hospital at London, as also the Mathematical-master, were his own pupils.

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To those already noticed I have since been enabled to add the following :

DITTON, Rev. JOHN, M.A. was the son of Humphrey Ditton, who was many years Mathematical-master, to which situation he was elected through the interest of his friend Sir Isaac Newton. He was buried in the north side of the quadrangle of the cloisters (near the fifteen-arch), under a large blue stone, with a Latin inscription. The stone remains, but the inscription has been long since obliterated.

The Rev. John Ditton was for many years Lecturer of St. Mary, Islington, where he died March 16, 1776.

PENN, Rev. JAMES, B. A. was for many years one of the Classical-masters, and the immediate predecessor of the Rev. James Bowyer. He wrote the Grammar now in use in the Hospital; and published a volume of Sermons.



THORNTON, Sir EDWARD, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at the Brazils, was, I understand, after leaving the Hospital, a fellow-collegian of the Right-Hon. William Pitt, by whose interest he first obtained a situation in the service of his country.

GODWIN, GEORGE, esq. an eminent merchant, was for many years an active and benevolent Governor of the Hospital.

PRECIOUS, ROBERT, esq. was another of the eminent Blues who, in the midst of affluence, took an active part in the management of the institution to which he was indebted for his own education. Mr. Precious was a Benefaction Governor, and for many years an active member of the Committee of

“ That Royal Seminary whose antient fame,  
More proud than conquests, graces Edward's name.”

He was also a liberal benefactor to the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Bethlem, and St. Luke, and the Lying-in Hospital. He was, in fact, a man whose benevolence was unbounded, and whose gentle manners secured him universal esteem. He died on the 18th of June 1810, in the 74th year of his age.

His character is well drawn in a poem in the Supplement to the first part of volume LXXX. of the Gentleman's Magazine.

SCHOLEFIELD, Rev. JAMES, M. A. proceeded from Christ's Hospital to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and became a Fellow. Mr. Scholefield was also, I believe, for some time a writer in the Quarterly Review.

WOODTHORPE, HENRY, the present Town Clerk of the City of London, to which situation he was elected in the year 1801.

NORTON, GEORGE, one of the Common Pleaders of the City of London.

## A P P E N D I X.

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### Translation of the CHARTER of King EDWARD THE SIXTH of Foundation of the Hospitals of CHRIST, BRIDEWELL, and ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

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EDWARD the Sixth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and in Earth of the Church of England and of Ireland Supreme Head. To all to whom the present Letters shall come, greeting. Whereas We, pitying the miserable estate of the poor fatherless decrepit aged sick infirm and impotent persons languishing under various kinds of diseases; and also of our special grace thoroughly considering the honest pious endeavours of our most humble and obedient subjects the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London, who by all ways and methods diligently study for the good provision of the poor and of every sort of them, and that by such reason and care neither children yet being in their infancy shall lack good education and instruction, nor when they shall obtain riper years shall be destitute of honest callings and occupations, whereby they may honestly exercise themselves in some good faculty and science for the advantage and utility of the commonwealth; nor that the sick or diseased, when they shall be recovered and restored to health,

may remain idle and lazy vagabonds of the state, but that they in like manner may be placed and compelled to labour and honest and wholesome employments: Know ye, that We, as well for the considerations aforesaid as of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and meer motion, desiring not only the progress amplification and increase of so honest and noble a work, but also condescending in our name and by our royal authority to take upon ourself the patronage of this most excellent and most holy foundation, now lately established, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London, All that our manor capital messuage and tenement and our mansion-house called Bridewell other Bridewell Place, with all and singular its rights members and appurtenances, situate lying and being in the parish of Saint Brigid in Fleet-street, London, and all and singular houses edifices lands tenements rents reversions and services chambers curtilages gardens void grounds places spaces ways easements profits and commodities whatsoever to the said house called Bridewell Place in any wise howsoever belonging or appertaining, or as being parts members or parcels of the same heretofore had known used or demised; and all those our messuages tenements cellars sollars houses edifices and hereditaments whatsoever, situate lying and being in the parish of Saint Sepulcre without Newgate, London, to the late royal hospital called the Savoy, in the parish of Saint Clement Danes without the bars of the New Temple London, now dissolved, formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all the messuages tenements cottages cellars sollars houses edifices and our hereditaments whatsoever, situate lying and being in the parish of Saint Michael at Corn, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that messuage and tenement, and all our houses edifices shops cellars sollars and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, situate lying and being in the Old Change, in the parish of Saint Augustine, London, to the

said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our five messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of All Saints Honey-lane next Cheap, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, lying in the parish of Saint Anthony, called Saint Anklyn's parish, in Budge-row, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also our messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances, lying in Pankerith-street in the parish of Saint Bennets Sherehog, London, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Saint Bennett, London, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Saint Andrew Undershaft, London, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all other our messuages cottages tofts tenements shops cellars sollars rents reversions services and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, situate lying and being in the parish of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining; and all the messuages lands tenements rents reversions services and other hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, in the city of London and the suburbs of the same, which were parcel of the possessions and revenues of the said late hospital; and all our lordship and manor called Shore-ditch Place otherwise Ingibrow-hold, with all its rights members and appurtenances, in Hackney and elsewhere in our county of Middlesex, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our lands meadows pastures and he-

reditaments whatsoever, called Robbyes, in our said county of Middlesex, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Edmund Lyeez, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our lands meadows feedings pastures and hereditaments whatsoever, called Goldbetters, with the appurtenances, lying and being in Enfield in our said county of Middlesex, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Catherine Alychell, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all our lordship and manor called Oxenford in Colkerington in our said county of Middlesex, with all its rights members liberties and appurtenances, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our lordships and manors of Denge Hillions Albethly and Gerons, with their rights members liberties and appurtenances, in our county of Essex; and also our messuage and tenement called the Newhouse; and all our lands meadows feedings pastures commons rents reversions services and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, called or known by the name or names of Tarfees and Stewards; and all other our lands tenements meadows feedings pastures rents reversions services and hereditaments whatsoever, in Great Perington otherwise Parndon, in our said county of Essex, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Lynsters otherwise called Langleys, with all its rights members and appurtenances, in our county of Hertford, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our lordships and manors of Denham Durdent and Maakworth, with all their rights members and appurtenances, in our county of Buckingham, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possession thereof; and also all that our manor and our tenements of Topcliff in Melryth, and of Melbourn Royston Feversham

and Great Eversden, with the appurtenances, in our county of Cambridge, with all their rights members liberties and appurtenances, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Netherall in Hinton, with all its rights members liberties and appurtenances, in our said county of Cambridge, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and all that our lordship and manor of Burdlyns in Comberton in our said county of Cambridge, with all its rights members and appurtenances, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Ranger, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Allens, and all our lands meadows feedings pastures and hereditaments whatsoever, called Maners; with their rights members and appurtenances, in Feversham and elsewhere in our said county of Cambridge, now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Wise, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all those our messuages lands tenements meadows feedings pastures commons and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, now or late in the tenure or occupation of the said William Wise, situate lying and being in Fulborne in our said county of Cambridge, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Astinleigh otherwise Hastingleigh and Aldeloss, with all its rights members liberties and appurtenances, and all our messuages lands tenements meadows feedings pastures and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances in Hastingleigh and Aldeloss aforesaid in our county of Kent, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Edward Grey, to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Crofton, with all its rights members and appurtenances, in our said county of Kent, to the said late hospital

formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordships and manors of Combe Grove and Fienscombe, with all their rights members and appurtenances, in our said county of Kent, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all that our lordship and manor of Tibshelf, with all its rights members liberties and appurtenances, in our county of Derby, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and all those coalpits in Tytshelf aforesaid, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining; and all that our lordship and manor of Bewyke, with all its rights members and appurtenances, in our county of York, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all and singular messuages mills tofts cottages houses edifices barns stables dovehouses yards orchards gardens lands tenements meadows feedings pastures commons furze heaths marshes woods underwoods waters fisheries fishings rents reversions and services and rents reserved upon any demises and grants whatsoever; and also courts leet, view of frankpledge, chattels, waived estrays, free warrens, chattels of felons and fugitives, and felons of themselves, and persons put in exigent and deodands; and also knights fees wards marriages escheats reliefs heriots fines amerciaments, and all other our rights profits commodities emoluments revenues and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in Hackney Rabbys Enfield and Oxenford in our said county of Middlesex, and in Denge Hillions Albethley Tailfees Stewards Great Perington and Gerons in our said county of Essex, and in Linsters otherwise Langley in our said county of Hertford, and in Denham Duridont and Maskworth in our said county of Buckingham, and in Topcliff Moberth Melborne Royston Great Everdens Burdlines Comberton Netherhall Hinton Allens Maners Feversham Fulborne in our said county of Cambridge, and in Hastingley Aldeloss Crofton Combegrove and Fienacombe in our said county of Kent, and in Tibshelf in



our said county of Derby, and in Bewyke in our said county of York, and elsewhere wheresoever in the said counties to the said lordships manors and tenements, or to either of them, in any wise howsoever belonging or appertaining, or as being members parts or parcels of the same lordships manors and tenements, or either of them, heretofore had acknowledged accepted used or reputed; and also all other our manors lordships lands tenements and hereditaments formerly belonging or appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof; and also all and all manner of advowsons donations nominations presentations and rights of patronage of the rectories vicarages and churches, to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and late being part of the possessions thereof; and also all and all manner of rectories tithes oblations obventions pensions portions and other tithes whatsoever or of what kind nature or sort soever they be or have been, or by what name soever they are called deemed or known, to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions and revenues thereof. (Except and always to us and our heirs reserved the capital messuage to the said late hospital called the Savoy House, with the site and church thereof, and all the houses edifices and tenements to the same capital messuage and site adjoining, called the Savoy Rents.) Also we have given and granted to the aforesaid Mayor Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London and their successors, for the further sustentation of the same poor who shall be and shall be supported in our aforesaid manor of Bridewell, and all manner of the implements and utensils belonging or appertaining as well to our aforesaid house of Bridewell, as all and all manner of bedding utensils and neccessaries which formerly belonged to the said late hospital of the Savoy, by what name soever they may be known; except nevertheless, and to us reserved, one great bell and one small bell now remaining and being in the chapel of the said late hospital, and one chalice for the administration of the communion, and other the necessary implements and things to be had and used in the said

chapel for divine service and administration of the sacraments there. Also we have given and granted to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their successors, all and all manner of our woods underwoods and trees whatsoever of in and upon the premises growing and being, and all the land soil and ground of the same woods underwoods and trees, and the reversion and reversions whatsoever of all and singular the same premises and of every part thereof, and also the rents and yearly profits whatsoever reserved upon any demises and grants whatsoever of the premises or of any part thereof in any wise howsoever, made as fully freely and entirely and in as ample manner and form, and with all and singular the like liberties franchises jurisdictions and commodities, as any master or governor of the said late hospital, or any other or others heretofore having possessing or being seised of the premises or any part thereof, are had held and enjoyed the same or any part thereof, or ought to have had held or enjoyed the same or any part thereof, and as fully freely and entirely and in as ample manner and form as all and singular the same premises came or ought to have come to our hands by reason or pretext of the dissolution of the said late hospital, or by reason of the gift grant or surrender thereof to us made, or by any other manner right or title whatsoever, and as the same now are or ought to be or to have been in our hands; and which manors lands tenements and all and singular other the premises with their appurtenances (except before excepted) are now extended to the clear yearly value of four hundred and fifty pounds and no more; to have hold and enjoy the aforesaid manor capital messuage and tenement called Bridewell Place, and all and singular the aforesaid manors messuages lands tenements hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises, with all their appurtenances (except before excepted) to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid and their successors, to the proper use and behoof of the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid and their successors for ever; to hold of us our heirs and

successors as of our manor of Greenwich in our county of Kent, in free socage (to wit) by fealty only and not in chief, for all services and demands whatsoever for the same to us our heirs or successors in any wise howsoever to be rendered paid or done. And further, of our more abundant grace and of our certain knowledge and meer motion, we have given and granted, and do for us our heirs and successors by these presents give and grant, to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid and their successors, to have hold and in full right enjoy and use all and all manner of the like, the same, so many, and such sorts of courts leet, views of frankpledge and all things which to view of frankpledge belong or appertain or which may or ought to appertain, assize and assay of bread wine and beer, estrays, goods and chattels waived, and goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, parks free warren and all things which to free warren do or may belong, and other the rights liberties privileges jurisdictions profits commodities and emoluments in the aforesaid manors lands tenements and other the premises, with their appurtenances, and in every part thereof, as and which we now hold and have held, and in as ample manner and form as we now have hold and enjoy, or as our progenitors at any time heretofore have had held and enjoyed our aforesaid manor and house of Bridewell and every part and parcel thereof, and which now are or heretofore have been had held or acknowledged to be parcel or member of or in any wise howsoever belonging or appertaining to the manor aforesaid, and also as and which the last master of the said late hospital or any other or others of his predecessors in right of the same late hospital at any time have or hath had held or enjoyed or ought to have held or enjoyed in the aforesaid manors lands tenements and other the premises with their appurtenances or in any part thereof, by reason of any letters patent of us or of any of our progenitors, or by reason of any charter of gift grant prescription use or custom, or in any other manner howsoever. And further, we give and by these presents grant to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City

aforesaid, all and all manner of issues rents revenues and profits of the aforesaid manors lands tenements and other the premises, with all and singular their appurtenances, from the twelfth day of June last past in the seventh year of our reign, hitherto issuing arising or growing, to have and receive all the aforesaid issues rents revenues and profits to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, as well by their own proper hands as by the hands of the receivers bailiffs farmers tenants and occupiers of the said manors lands tenements and other the premises, with their appurtenances, without account or any other thing for the premises or any of them to us our heirs or successors to be rendered made or paid. And further, we will, and by our royal authority, which we exercise of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and meer motion, have given and granted, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our said City of London, and their successors, licence faculty and full power to have hold possess and enjoy all and singular the rectories vicarages and churches of the said late hospital of the Savoy, with the right of patronage of the same, and all and singular the messuages houses edifices lands glebes annuities portions pensions fruits tithes oblations and other the rights profits commodities and emoluments whatsoever to the same rectories vicarages and churches, or to either of them, assigned appointed belonging or appertaining or hereafter happening to be assigned appointed or to belong or appertain, and that they may and shall have power to convert and retain the same to their own proper use without the impeachment or impediment of us our heirs or successors, or of any of the archbishops archdeacons sheriffs escheators justices commissioners or other the officers or ministers of us our heirs or successors, and without account first fruits or tenths or any other thing to us our heirs or successors in any wise howsoever to be rendered paid or done for the same, and without the nomination presentation institution or collation of any rector in either of the churches or rectories

aforesaid, the statute of not putting lands and tenements to mortmain, or the statute of granting the first-fruits and tenths of spiritual and ecclesiastical benefices dignities and promotions to us our heirs and successors lately made and provided, or any other statute act ordinance provision prohibition restriction or law ecclesiastical or temporal, to the contrary thereof heretofore had made passed ordained or provided, or any other thing cause or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding, and without any writ of "ad quod dampnum," or any other writ mandate or precept of our heirs or successors in this behalf in any wise howsoever to be prosecuted sued forth or made, and without any inquisition thereof to be made or taken. Moreover know ye, that we of our more abundant grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, will and have given licence, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant licence to any of our subjects and liege men whomsoever, that they either or any of them may and may have power to give grant sell alien or devise to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London and their successors, for ever, any manors rectories lands tenements tithes rents reversions services or other possessions revenues or hereditaments whatsoever, to the yearly value of four thousand marks, in our City of London or elsewhere within our kingdom of England or in Wales, or elsewhere wheresoever within our dominions or power, besides the aforesaid manors rectories lands tenements and other the premises above by these presents given and granted as aforesaid, although they be held of us in chief or otherwise. And to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens and their successors we do likewise by these presents give and grant special licence, that they may and may have power to have receive and purchase of any of our subjects and liege men such manors rectories lands tenements tithes rents reversions services possessions revenues and hereditaments, to the yearly value aforesaid, besides the aforesaid manors rectories lands tenements and other the premises by these presents above given and granted as aforesaid, the statute of not putting lands

and tenements to mortmain, or any other statute act ordinance or provision to the contrary thereof heretofore had made ordained or provided, or any other thing cause or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding. And that our aforesaid intention may take better effect, and that the lands tenements rents revenues and other things to be granted assigned and appointed to the sustentation of the said hospitals or houses of the poor aforesaid may be the better governed; for the continuation of the same, we will and have ordained that the hospitals aforesaid, when they shall be so founded erected and established, shall be named and called The Hospitals of Edward the Sixth, king of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle; and that the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London aforesaid, and their successors, shall be named and called governors of the said hospitals and of the possessions revenues and goods of the said hospitals commonly called the Hospitals of Edward the Sixth, king of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle; and that the same governors be and shall be hereafter in deed fact and name one body corporate and politic of themselves for ever by the name of the governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the hospitals of Edward the Sixth, king of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, incorporated and erected, and them the governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the hospitals aforesaid we do by these presents incorporate, and a body corporate and politic by the same name to continue for ever really and fully do create erect ordain make and constitute by these presents; and we will that the same governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the said hospitals of Edward the Sixth, king of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, may have perpetual succession, and that by the same name they may be and shall be persons able and capable in the law to have and receive, as well of us as of any other person or persons whomsoever, any lands tenements rents reversions hereditaments and goods and chattels whatsoever, to hold to them and their suc-

cessors for ever. And further we will, and for us our heirs and successors, by these presents grant to the aforesaid governors and their successors, that hereafter for ever they may have a common seal, to serve only for their businesses touching and concerning the premises and other the things in our letters patent expressed end specified, or any part thereof; and that the same governors by the name of the governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the hospitals of Edward the Sixth, king of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, may plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in any courts and places whatsoever, and before any judges whomsoever, in any causes actions suits plaints pleas and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever they shall be, touching or concerning the premises and other the things underwritten, or any part thereof, or for any offences trespasses things causes or matters by any persons or person done or perpetrated in or upon the premises or any part thereof, or in or upon any thing in these presents specified. And further, of our more abundant grace and of our royal authority certain knowledge and meer motion, we have given and granted for us our heirs and successors as much as in us lies, and by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid Mayor Commonalty and Citizens of London aforesaid, and their successors for ever, and the major part of them, that it shall or may be fully and entirely lawful to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens for the time being, at all times and always hereafter, when and as often as to them it shall seem expedient or necessity shall so require, to ordain constitute and make all such fit wholesome and honest ordinances statutes and rules for the right government of the poor in the same manor or house called Bridewell Place, or in the same other houses called Christ Hospital, and Saint Thomas's Hospital in Southwark aforesaid, or either of them, to be supported, as to them shall seem good; and also that they may have full power and authority to examine all and singular idle persons wandering about within the city aforesaid and the liberties thereof, and to compel them to

employ and exercise themselves with all their might in some honest labour and work. Also we give, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors, grant to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London aforesaid, and their successors, full power and authority from time to time to nominate appoint make create and ordain such and to many officers ministers or governors under them, in the aforesaid hospitals or houses, or in either of them, who may from time to time provide for the poor therein, that they may be well and justly ordered and taken care of, and also for the order and government of the same poor, as to them shall likewise seem good and convenient, without the impeachment of us our heirs or successors, or of the justices escheators sheriffs ministers servants or other of the subjects whomsoever of us our heirs or successors, any statute act law or ordinance hertofore made or hereafter to be made to the contrary notwithstanding, so that the same ordinances laws and statutes be not contrary or repugnant to the laws and statutes of our kingdom of England or to our royal prerogative. And further, we give and grant, for us our heirs and successors, to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London aforesaid and their successors, for ever, that it may and shall be lawful as well to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens for the time being, as to the same and such officers ministers or governors as to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens as aforesaid shall from time to time appoint or ordain to be officers ministers or governors under them of the same manor or house called Bridewell Place, or the other houses or hospitals assigned for the aforesaid poor as aforesaid, and of two or three of them, at all times hereafter from time to time, as well within the City of London aforesaid and the suburbs of the same, as within our said County of Middlesex, diligently to inquire and examine by all ways and methods by which they may better know, according to their prudence and discretion, of all and all manner of suspicious houses inns taverns gaming-houses playhouses dancing-houses and other places whatsoever, and the liberty or



liberties and places exempt whatsoever within the said City and the suburbs thereof and of our said County of Middlesex, by what names or titles soever the same or either of them are or shall be called or known, and also to examine investigate and inquire of all and singular houses or places whatsoever in anywise suspected for idle lazy ruffians haunters of stews vagabonds and sturdy beggars or other suspected persons whomsoever, and men and women whomsoever of ill name and fame, and the same ruffians haunters of stews vagabonds and beggars not only to apprehend within the same suspected houses or places liberty or liberties and places exempt, being within the said county of Middlesex, but also the tenants masters owners or keepers of such houses or places where any such shall be found, to the house of labour of Bridewell to commit, or in any other manner all and singular the same persons to punish as to them it shall then seem good and lawful, unless the tenants masters owners or keepers of such houses and places can honestly and justly excuse and discharge themselves before the aforesaid Mayor and the Aldermen of the same City for the time being, or before the officers ministers or governors under them of the aforesaid houses, why they have so cherished and entertained such idle ruffians and suspected persons and vagabonds, or permitted them to lie converse and frequent in their houses, and also unless such men so suspected, and vagabonds being so taken, may sufficiently and fully declare for their honest and good conversation, and render a just reason by what manner they may get their living, and why they do so wander about and daily frequent such sort of suspicious and secret and prohibited houses or places, and shall also find sufficient surety that they and every of them shall afterwards behave themselves and himself honestly. And moreover we will, that it shall be lawful to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid for the time being, or for other the officers or governors of the poor under them in the hospitals aforesaid for the time being, to use such correction and order in the premises as to them shall seem most convenient or profitable, without the impeachment of us

our heirs or successors, or of the justices escheators sheriffs or other the ministers servants or subjects whomsoever of us our heirs or successors, any statute act ordinance restriction law or custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. Also we will, and by these presents grant to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London, that may have and shall have these our letters patent under our Great Seal of England, in due manner made and sealed, without fine or fee great or small to us in our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use for the same in anywise howsoever to be rendered paid or made, although express mention of the true yearly value or of the certainty of the premises or either of them, or of other gifts or grants by us or by any of our progenitors heretofore made to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London, is not made in these presents, or any other statute act ordinance provision or restriction to the contrary thereof made passed ordained or provided, or any other thing cause or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster the twenty-sixth day of June in the seventh year of our reign.

*Cotton.*

(Great Seal.) By Writ of Privy Seal, and of the date aforesaid, by authority of Parliament.

Inrolled before John Hornyoke, Auditor.

Inrolled before John Purevey, Auditor.

Inrolled in the office of Bryan Taillor, Auditor.

**NAMES OF THE GOVERNORS OF  
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**

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**\*\*** An Annual List of the Governors who have Presentations for the year may be had at the Counting House, price 1s.

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**COURT OF ALDERMEN.**

**The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Christopher Magnay, Esq.)**  
Mansion-house.

**The Right Worshipful Sir William Curtis, Bart. President, Lombard-street.**

**Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. 4, Arlington-street.**

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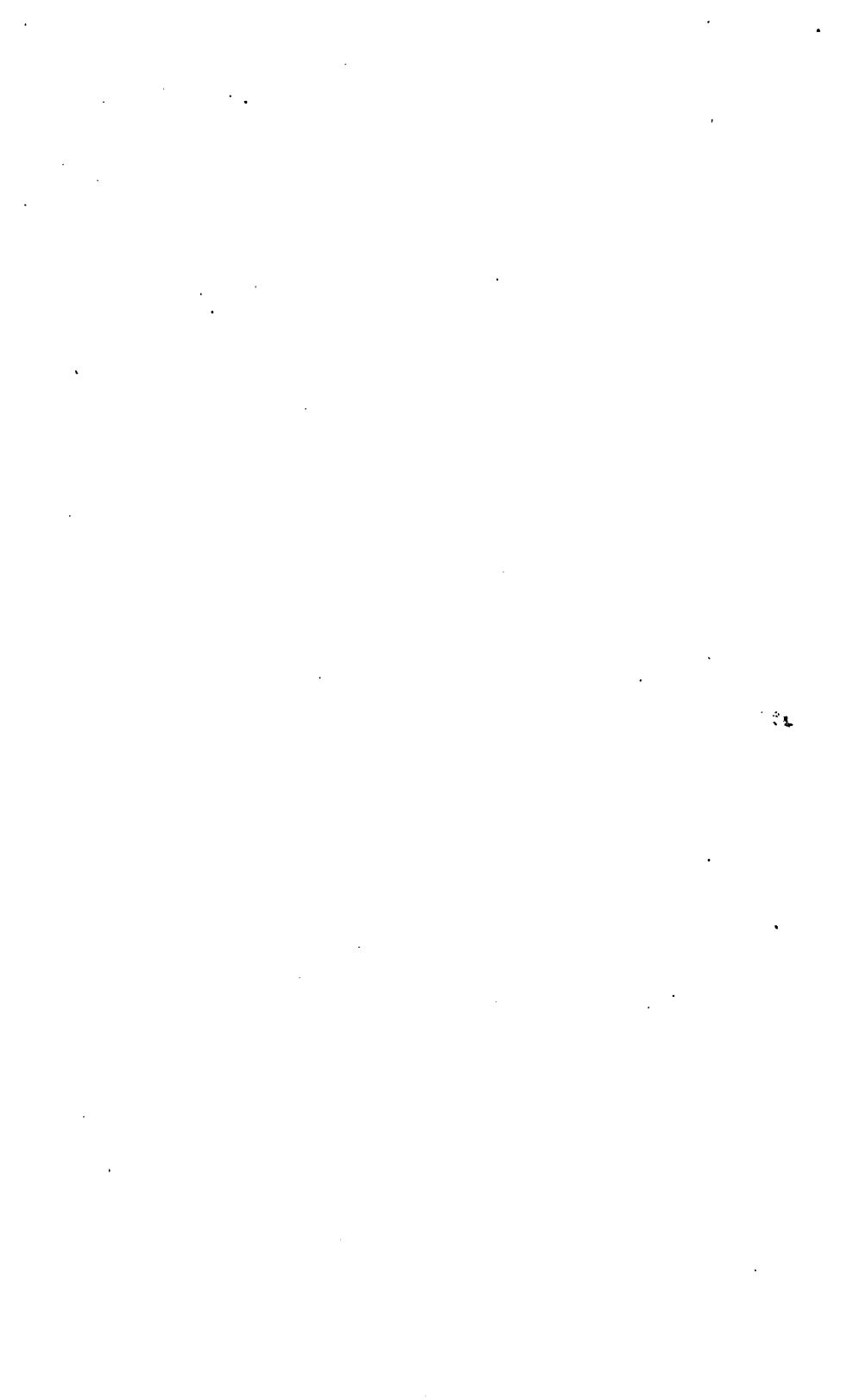
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